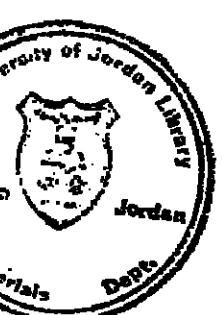


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The nurses, after meeting yester
day morning, declared that Finance
Minister Nissim and the Treasury
have been "completely negligent" in
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

Second liver operation

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Five days after the country's first liver transplant at Rambam Hospital here, a second such operation was performed at Rambam.
The recipient is 59-year-old Eliahu Schreiber of Moshav Shoshana near Jerusalem.
At a hospital news conference at midnight it was reported that the operation was proceeding according to schedule and that there were no complications.
The identity of the donor has been withheld from publication.
Schreiber has been suffering from a liver ailment for the past six years. Three years ago his condition began to deteriorate, and he has recently spent long periods in the Hadassah Hospital at Ein Kerem where he was treated by the hospital's liver specialist, Prof. Daniel Shuvai.
Schreiber's eldest son Yehuda told reporters last night that he received a call yesterday afternoon from Shuvai to take his father to Rambam for a transplant.
The patient arrived at the Haifa hospital in mid-afternoon. Within two hours, Schreiber was taken into the operating theatre where the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nurses out again

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The hospital nurses will abandon most departments for a full 24 hours, starting at 7 a.m. today, and thousands are expected to take part in a demonstration and march this morning in Jerusalem.
The Health Ministry expressed the hope, however, that the nurses would cut short their declared 24-hour strike and return to negotiations, based on proposals brought to the cabinet yesterday by Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino.
The walkout, coming on the heels of yesterday's 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. strike, will hit hospitals hard, as doctors are exhausted from filling in for nurses and as surgery has been postponed in many cases for weeks.
The nurses, after meeting yesterday morning, declared that Finance Minister Nissim and the Treasury have been "completely negligent" in
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Amal militiamen in the south Lebanese village of Maghdoushe fire at PLO positions in the Miye-Miye refugee camp near Sidon yesterday. Heavy fighting between Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinians, resumed yesterday despite overnight peace talks. (Story below.) (Reuter telephoto)

Australian clergyman claims: 'Vanunu in Israeli jail'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Australian clergyman John McKnight insists that Mordechai Vanunu, the man who leaked Israel's alleged nuclear secrets to London's *Sunday Times*, is being held "in a prison cell somewhere in Israel."
McKnight told a packed press conference held at East Jerusalem's American Colony Hotel yesterday that he had heard that last Monday a judge remanded Vanunu for 15 days.
McKnight came to Israel last week in search of Vanunu, 32, who was a member of the King's Cross Anglican church in Sydney, where McKnight officiates.
A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said last night that "we do not know anything about this matter."
A Prisons Service spokesman said that Vanunu "is not being held in a Prisons Service jail." The police spokesman said that "the Vanunu affair is not the concern of the police and we know nothing of his whereabouts."
Newsweek has reported that Mossad agents abducted Vanunu and brought him back to Israel.
McKnight said that he had first met Vanunu, whom he called "Mordechai," in May of this year. The former Dimona nuclear technician had come to the Sydney church which was holding an open house. "He talked to people and got more and more involved" in church affairs, said McKnight.
In June 1986, Vanunu decided to "make a commitment to Christ" and was converted to Christianity by King's Cross clergymen, said McKnight. In August, Vanunu was baptized.
McKnight recounted the development of Vanunu's decision to divulge the alleged nuclear secrets. He said that Vanunu had participated in numerous church discussion groups on "how a Christian responds to modern-day problems such as poverty, racism, nuclear power and the like." Vanunu told the discussion group that "he had worked in a nuclear plant involved with the Israeli government."
At this point, Vanunu met Oscar Guerrero, a South American journalist who had been employed by the church in various maintenance tasks, including the painting of the church fence. McKnight said that Guerrero had told Vanunu that he could "earn some money" by revealing the story of Dimona's nuclear plant.
In September, Guerrero contacted *The Sunday Times* through its Madrid office. Later, said McKnight, Guerrero felt that he "wasn't getting his fair share" of the money paid by *The Sunday Times*, and therefore decided to leak the story to the competing *Sunday Mirror*.
McKnight said that Vanunu had "good and noble reasons" for his
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Arab driver wards off hijack bid

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
An Arab driver who has worked for Egged for 14 years last night overpowered a knife-wielding Arab attacker who tried to take over his bus and force it off the road and down a steep slope.
The attack on the 21 Aleph bus occurred near the Jerusalem College for Women (Mikhla) in the capital's Bayit Vegan neighbourhood.
Driver Jaleb Za'ari, who lives in a village near Jerusalem, was injured in the attack. No other injuries were reported.
Asked how he feels as an Arab, after his life-and-death struggle with his attacker, the driver said, "After working in Egged for 14 years, it's like a family to me. I feel good."
The attacker got on the bus at the Russian Compound, and sat quietly until the bus reached the college. Then he got up, hit the driver on the head with a heavy object, and tried to grab the steering wheel to force the vehicle off the road.
Za'ari described the ensuing struggle: "As I fought with him over the wheel, he pulled out a knife. We fought, and as he tried to run I grabbed him. We rolled on the floor and the front door onto the ground. As we fought I held the knife away so that he couldn't stab me."
At this point, the 17-year-old son of an Egged driver who was on the bus helped Za'ari subdue the attacker. They tied him up with rope provided by a passing Egged bus.
The attacker was identified as a 19-year-old from El-Haroub near Hebron. He is reportedly employed by a security firm.

Truce called in bloody Lebanon battle

SIDON (AP). — Palestinian fighters said they pushed deeper into Shi'ite Moslem territory in South Lebanon yesterday and then agreed to a Syrian-mediated cease-fire accord, halting a two-day offensive that left 32 people killed and 55 wounded.
Their thrust east of Sidon marks a forceful PLO comeback to its one-time stronghold four years after the Israeli invasion in 1982.
The truce was signed by Arafat's representatives and Nabih Berri's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia in Sidon at 9 p.m. last night. Representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front, a Syrian-backed alliance of six groups opposed to Arafat, also signed the agreement. The cease-fire was due to go into effect an hour later.
An earlier communique by Fatah claimed the Palestinians had pushed 3kms. deeper into Shi'ite-held territory from the captured ridges south-east of Sidon and had overrun the small towns of Wadi Laimoun and Baisour.
There was no immediate Amal comment on the Fatah claim. But the Shi'ites sent an estimated 250 fighters in a convoy of 15 trucks, jeeps and cars from Beirut to reinforce their hard-pressed units.
Fifty members of the Syrian Special Forces also travelled with the Amal convoy, the French Press Agency reported. But militiamen of Sidon's Popular Liberation Army stopped them at the Awali River bridge north of the city, said the witnesses.
The Sidon offensive was evidently geared to taking the pressure off Amal's 26-day-old siege of the Rashidiyah refugee camp in Tyre.

British FM flies to Luxembourg today Hopes fade for united Europe stand on Syria

British hopes for a concerted European response to Syrian terrorism were fading yesterday, with diplomatic sources "not optimistic" that the EEC would provide the support Britain is demanding.
Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe flies to Luxembourg today to present his EEC partners with full details of Syria's role in the plot by Nezar Hindawi to plant a bomb on an El Al plane hoping that the facts will convince EEC leaders to recall ambassadors or to cancel political and cultural visits.
But while Eire is expected to break ties with Syria — especially given that Hindawi's unwitting human time-bomb, Ann Murphy, comes from Dublin — West Germany has already made it clear that it will not recall its ambassador without "examining all the evidence." However, Bonn has postponed the planned visit of the Syrian foreign minister.
Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti will not attend the EEC meeting, and Foreign Ministry officials said they did not expect Italy to make an immediate response to Britain's request.
The spotlight will be on two countries in particular at today's meeting: France, because it has been trying to improve relations with Syria recently; and West Germany, which is holding Hindawi's brother in connection with a bomb attack on a West Berlin discotheque.
The silence of French officials over the weekend reflected their deep embarrassment following Prime Minister Thatcher's decision to break diplomatic ties with Syria. Paris will be represented by its deputy minister for European affairs, since Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raymond left for the French-German summit in Frankfurt.
According to reliable sources, the French authorities were relieved when they learned that Britain would not ask its European partners to sever relations with Syria, but would seek other support for London's fight against terrorism.
However, it was not clear last night whether Paris would agree to sign a document openly blaming Syria for its role in the bombing attempt. This could impair relations with Syrian President Assad, on whom Paris is relying to secure the release of at least six of its nationals held hostage in Lebanon.
France is also reportedly about to sign a \$300 million arms deal with Syria, and has agreed to send a team of experts to Syria to devise solutions to its economic problems.
According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, Britain will propose a series of economic sanctions and travel restrictions against Syria. EEC sources stressed that Syria is one of 12 Mediterranean countries linked to the European Community by a preferential trade and cooperation agreement. The EEC could possibly freeze the accord and the financial aid given by the EEC.
The British foreign secretary will also remind its partners that the European Community recently pledged unanimously to augment its fight against terrorism, and that it cannot ignore evidence of Syrian involvement in a terrorist act. Diplomatic sources also point out that while a unanimous position was easily adopted last April in taking measures against Libya, the EEC would act more "cautiously" in taking any move against Syria, considered a key country in the Middle East.

Shamir applauds British move

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Shamir yesterday applauded Britain's severing of relations with Syria following the Nezar Hindawi trial, when his new cabinet convened for its first full meeting.
He expressed his appreciation of the move and said it was part of "the international struggle against state-sponsored terrorism that is a vital necessity for humanity."
Observers said the prime minister's statement on the British move, taken after Hindawi was convicted for trying to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al jet at Heathrow with Syrian help, was "relatively low key."
"There is tremendous satisfaction at what has happened. But we see no reason to crow about it," said one source.
Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said the cabinet felt the British action was particularly important because terrorists would find attacks more difficult to carry out without state support.
Beilin, asked if other countries were likely to follow Britain's lead, said he thought some states "will want to cut ties."
In an interview with the mass-circulation newspaper *Bild* in Bonn yesterday, Shamir called for the breaking of diplomatic relations with all countries that support terrorism.
"Britain, the U.S. and Canada set a good example in this matter," Shamir told *Bild*. "All countries should follow their example," he said.
Foreign Minister Peres, speaking on Kol Israel radio said: "I very much admire (Prime Minister) Thatcher for taking this step in the struggle against terrorism."
Industry Minister Ariel Sharon demanded that the cabinet discuss terror and what he called the continued channelling of funds to PLO supporters in the West Bank from Jordan.
Sharon said Britain "acted with courage and responsibility," because Syria "houses most of the headquarters of Palestinian terrorism." He was interviewed on Israel Radio.
He called on western nations to cut trade links with countries practising state terrorism. He named Syria and Libya.
"These steps, if they are taken, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Man kills self after slaying family

By YORAM GAZIT
In one of the worst cases of mass murder and suicide ever in Israel, a Savoyon man yesterday apparently killed his mother, brother and daughter, critically wounded his wife and then committed suicide.
Shlomo Harel, 39, is believed to have shot his wife Anna, 37, in the morning in their Savoyon home. Police believe he then drove with his 11-year-old daughter Sheli to Haifa, where he shot her to death, and killed his mother, Raya Boldo, 61, and his brother Shmuel Boldo, 29.
Harel's body was found on the sidewalk of Rehov Wingate, near his mother's home, in Ma'ale HaCarmel, a Haifa suburb. His mother and brother were found dead in her home; and his daughter was found shot to death under a blanket in his car.
His wife Anna was found in her home in Savoyon and taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital where last night she was still on the critical list. She was discovered only in the afternoon after police, following leads to the Haifa murders, broke into the house.
The police were still perplexed last night as to the motive for the mass murders/suicide. They said that an incoherent letter was found next to the wounded wife in their Savoyon home.
Raya Boldo and her husband Yosef Boldo, who died earlier this year of a heart attack at the age of 64, were both Holocaust survivors and had met and married in the Ferenwald camp near Munich at the end of World War II. Yosef Boldo was a partner in a tire-importing firm.
It is reported that problems developed last June around the inheritance left by Yosef Boldo who died intestate, when a woman from Kiryat Haim claimed to be his common-law wife. She demanded to be awarded part of his estate for her and her two children, aged 10 and 14, claiming that they were also Yosef's children.
She claimed that Raya Boldo had found out about her relationship with her husband and three years ago had threatened her.
During the course of the dispute over the inheritance the Kiryat Haim children were supposed to undergo tissue tests to confirm their mother's claim of Yosef Boldo's paternity. These tests were carried out yesterday morning in Jerusalem.
After the dead bodies were found yesterday lawyers for the family applied to Haifa Magistrate Hanoah Shiloni for an order to the police to send tissues from the body of the two dead brothers for a similar tissue test at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Rabbi 'distorted' Reform synagogue incident

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Two people who were present at the synagogue of Rabbi Eliahu Abergil, the rabbi of the Baka neighbourhood of Jerusalem, last night accused Abergil of distorting the truth about the incident, in which he and a group of followers disrupted a Reform Simhat Tora service.
Abergil claimed in interviews with the press, radio and television on Saturday night and yesterday that he had visited the Reform Kol Haneishama congregation at the behest of local residents who came to him as he was on his way home from his synagogue.
Local residents, he said, had been shocked at the goings on at the Reform service and had asked him to see for himself and give his opinion.
Abergil and his followers allegedly sought to wrest Tora scrolls out of the hands of "uncovered women" and screamed at the congregation that they had turned the house of worship into "a house of prostitution."
David and Dorit Polivida, who were present at Abergil's synagogue on Friday night, told *The Jerusalem Post* that they had heard Abergil ask his congregants to come and demonstrate at the Reform service. The Polividas, who are members of Kiryat Ein Gedi, were present at Abergil's synagogue as guests to take part in the Simhat Tora festivities.
Last night Dorit Polivida told *The Post* that at the end of the service, Abergil had talked about a Reform synagogue in the neighbourhood. "The people there are not even Jews, curse them," she quoted Abergil as saying.
He had added that he "wanted to go demonstrate at the Reform service," she quoted Abergil as saying. She added that Abergil had asked his congregants not to engage in violence.
"I cannot say what happened at the Reform service itself, because I wasn't there," she added.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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FRANKFURT	15	21	13	59 68 55 55
GENEVA	15	21	13	59 68 55 55
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London	15	21	13	59 68 55 55
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	60	13-25	26
Galilee	60	16-28	28
Nahariya	70	—	28
Safed	30	18-26	28
Haifa Port	69	17-27	27
Thiberias	44	17-30	30
Nazareth	69	17-26	26
Afula	62	15-28	28
Shomron	51	16-26	26
Tel Aviv	68	19-26	27
B-G Airport	65	17-27	28
Jericho	45	19-32	33
Gaza	68	20-26	26
Beerseba	51	15-28	28
Eilat	35	22-33	34

RABBI

(Continued from Page One)

that the radio interviewer had "pushed Elihu to the wall" by forcing him to admit that he could not permit something that went against the very essence of the Torah.

Mayor Kollek expressed regret at the incident and declared that the attack had hit at the principle of freedom of worship. He said that the municipality would assist the Reform congregation to build a permanent synagogue, just as it had aided Orthodox congregations.

The leader of the American Reform Movement, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, yesterday denounced the incident as the work of "ultra-Orthodox extremists [seeking] to impose by force, if necessary, their view of how other Jews should worship the Almighty." Schindler thanked the police and the Ministry of Religious Affairs for investigating the act.

Former Ashkenazi chief rabbi Shlomo Goren said that "if only the Reform would not persist in calling themselves Jewish, we would have no problem with freedom of worship for them."

The Masorti (Conservative) Movement in Israel last night denounced the interference with the Reform service, and demanded that Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer dismiss Abergil if it is determined that he instigated it.

Yoram Gazit adds: Several dozen people demonstrated yesterday across from Hechal Shlomo to protest restrictions on freedom of worship. The demonstration, organized by Ometz, the student group affiliated to Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement, drew mixed reactions from passersby, most of whom were tourists who had come to celebrate the holidays in Israel.

Some of the tourists expressed support for the Orthodox and opposed the presence of the Reform movement in Israel. An Orthodox Jew from the U.S. said that the Reform Movement is "one of the sicknesses exported from America to Israel."

Cindy Wiener, a new immigrant from the U.S., said: "There are not enough Jews in the world who want to pray, so why make religious rules that might alienate those still holding onto their religion?" (See Page 4)

SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

will lead to the isolation of nations aiding and supporting terror, and it is highly possible this will prevent the need to take military steps (which) also have to be prepared," Sharon said.

"France will do well to refrain from sending weapons to Syria, weapons which will increase Syrian aggressiveness and military capability," he said.

Beilin also said the government endorsed a call by Pope John Paul to declare today "a day when an armament truce will prevail throughout the world."

The cabinet also approved four new appointments in connection with the rotation: Yosef Ben-Aharon, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office; Yossi Beilin, political director at the Foreign Ministry; Avraham Tamir, Foreign Ministry director-general; and Zevulun Orlev, director general at the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Gur leaves hospital

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Former minister of health Mordecai Gur was released from Sheba Hospital yesterday after laboratory tests on the growth removed from his thymus gland showed it to be benign.

Gur was admitted to hospital a week ago. He will not require any further hospitalization and will return to his duties as an MK after a fortnight's vacation.

HOME NEWS

Peres meets staff: Row over appointments

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Peres met his staff yesterday as he took up his new post, and their exchange of views was — to use a diplomatic term — frank, if not hostile.

There was no beating about the bush by either side as Peres and the country's foreign service officials got together on the lawn outside the Foreign Ministry's offices in Jerusalem to fight over appointments.

The new boss gave it to them straight. "I'm in charge and I'll decide who I want to hire," he said. But the staff, angered by some of Peres's appointments — especially of two directors-

general, Yossi Beilin and Avraham Tamir — were just as direct.

They were not prepared to be bypassed by Peres's men, said their leader Zvi Mazal. There were plenty of experienced staff at the ministry, he said, and politically appointed newcomers were not necessary.

In the best diplomatic tradition, both sides kept smiling throughout, and were quick to state that they preferred to avoid hostilities.

There was nothing unusual about a new minister making his own appointments, Peres said; his predecessor had done so and so would he. Everyone would be judged by his work and not

by his political connections, Peres went on. "First everyone must work. Then if someone is hurt they can come to me. I am the address."

Peres told the staff they had duties as well as rights, and both would be fully honoured. He added: "I would remind you that the ministry doesn't belong to you or to me but to the nation."

The staff committee has scheduled a general meeting for today to protest the appointment of Tamir, who was Peres's director-general at the Prime Minister's Office, and Beilin, who was his cabinet secretary.

In addition, the committee called on its members to boycott four other newcomers defined as "non-Foreign Ministry workers."

Shamir bars Moda'i from inner cabinet

By SARAH HONG
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Shamir yesterday said a final "no" to Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i's demands to be included in the inner cabinet. He promised, however, to look for ad hoc assignments for him.

The two are to meet again this week to consider Moda'i's tasks in the government and to discuss the Liberal Party's demand for an immediate merger with Herut. Neither matter was resolved at the hour-long meeting the two held yesterday afternoon.

Moda'i demanded that he replace

Finance Minister Nissim as the sole Liberal representative in the inner cabinet. He argued that this was his due as the highest-ranking Liberal in the government. Moda'i is chairman of the Liberal Party's presidium and lost his own seat in the inner cabinet when, as a result of his rows with premier Peres, he had to quit the government.

Shamir replied that it would be unthinkable that the finance minister not be party to the decisions made in the inner cabinet. He further said that Labour, and especially Foreign Minister Peres, was uncompromisingly opposed to Moda'i's inclusion in the inner cabinet. Labour had also categorically turned

Syria sees no action by U.S.

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

WASHINGTON. — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara yesterday played down the importance of the U.S. decision to withdraw its ambassador from Damascus.

"The U.S. has not taken any measure against Syria," he said in an interview on the CBS-TV news programme *Face the Nation*.

The foreign minister, who strongly denied any Syrian involvement with convicted terrorist Nezar Hindawi in the attempt to blow up an El Al airliner in London, also said Syria is not planning any diplomatic retaliation against the U.S.

He suggested that the U.S. diplomatic action was "normal," explaining that the U.S. simply wanted to "consult" with the envoy in the aftermath of the latest developments. He expressed confidence that the U.S. would find no evidence that Syria was associated with any terrorist acts.

The U.S. and Canadian ambassadors to Syria left Damascus aboard the same flight to Frankfurt yesterday.

British diplomats and their families packed furniture, bought souvenirs and said goodbye to friends Saturday as they prepared to leave Syria.

The diplomatic break with Syria has isolated Britain from the Arab world, but Syria has not called for economic sanctions, the Syrian foreign minister said in his TV interview.

Shara denied reports that Syria had asked Libya or other Arab nations for economic sanctions against Britain.

But he added that Britain was "isolated more than ever before because it has committed a blunder," apparently referring to last week's cut in diplomatic ties.

Shara maintained that Hindawi had been "expelled and thrown away" from the Syrian Embassy in London when he showed up there after leaving Heathrow Airport.

But U.S. and British officials in Washington once again dismissed these Syrian statements. "They were caught red-handed," said Francis Cornish, the information councillor at the British Embassy in Washington. "The evidence is conclusive."

Reagan administration officials said they were planning additional steps against Syria but only "in concert" with other West European allies.

Republican Dave Durenburger of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the Syrian regime of President Hafez Assad was anxious to avoid being treated as an international outcast.

Knesset session to start

Post Knesset Reporter

The 11th Knesset is scheduled to embark on its post-rotation session this afternoon.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel (Labour) is due to play the Knesset's tribute to the country's first premier, David Ben-Gurion, on the centenary of his birth.

Expected to be on hand are members of the Ben-Gurion family, President Herzog and politicians who served under him.

A short reception is to follow this ceremonial session before the plenum reconvenes to get down to legislative business.

Mix-up over French verdict on Nakash

'Peres pledged: No extradition to France'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
In Jerusalem

and WALTER RUBY
In New York

Jerusalem Post Reporters

During his premiership, Shimon Peres reportedly gave assurance that William Nakash would not be extradited to France where he is wanted for the murder of an Arab.

Malcolm Hoenlein, vice chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, told *The Jerusalem Post* that on his recent visit to New York, Peres had asked him to convey the message about Nakash to a group of pro-Nakash demonstrators.

Hoenlein added that the message was based on an offer reportedly made to Nakash by Justice Minister Avraham Shariar under which Nakash would serve out his jail term in Israel and would not be extradited. Hoenlein added that Nakash had rejected the offer.

A spokeswoman for the Justice

Ministry, however, denied last night that Shariar had made any offer to Nakash.

Peres's office said last night that the former prime minister "had not intervened and will not intervene in the matter."

Shariar did ask the Supreme Court last week to extend the November 9 deadline for the decision on Nakash by 60 days. Shariar said that he intends to present a draft law to the Knesset which would enable Nakash to serve out his sentence in Israel.

On Friday, the Supreme Court ordered Attorney-General Yosef Harish to furnish details of the May 1984 French judgement on Nakash, which had sentenced him in *absentia* to life imprisonment. The court said that information about the judgement had been withheld both from the Supreme Court and the district courts which had heard the Nakash case between May, 1985 and September, 1986.

However, *The Post* has learned

that the French judgement had in fact been included in the court files, but had not been translated into Hebrew. Justice Ministry officials are reportedly discussing ways of tactfully pointing out the oversight to the Supreme Court.

In a brief submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday, Nakash's attorney, Roland Roth, pointed to another legal obstacle impeding Nakash's extradition: the existence of a Jerusalem Rabbinical Court order prohibiting Nakash from leaving the country.

The Rabbinical Court order was issued in June, 1986 in response to a request filed by Nakash's wife and is in force until March, 1987. Nakash's wife claimed that if Nakash were to be extradited to France, she would remain an *aguna* (a deserted wife who could not remarry).

Roth claims that the Rabbinical court order prohibits Nakash's extradition until he agrees to give his wife a bill of divorce.

Suez War symposium a sell-out

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — An international conference on the 1956 Suez War which opens today at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, has attracted so much interest that registration had to be closed ahead of time last week.

More than 30 experts from Israel,

Britain, France and the U.S. will participate in the three-day symposium.

Dr. Moshe Shemesh, the conference's organizer, said that the war was one of the most interesting in modern times, because Britain and France, despite their superior firepower, were limited by public pressure and internal conflict from using their power to its fullest.

VANUNU

(Continued from Page One)

actions, that he felt that publicizing the nuclear secrets was a "correct response" to the Christian moral dilemma.

McKnight said that he knew Vanunu as a "very stable person," avidly interested in politics, drama and music, who had a "number of firmly held political beliefs."

McKnight said that he had last spoken to Vanunu in London on September 30. "Mordi was concerned that his life was in danger," said McKnight. Although he declined to comment on the reports that Vanunu had been abducted by Mossad agents, McKnight did say

that he "doubted that Vanunu would leave London of his own free will."

He said that he had "solid" information from several sources that Vanunu was being held somewhere in Israel. McKnight said that he had contacted Arieh Mekel, Prime Minister Shamir's political adviser, but that Mekel had refused to confirm or deny the reports of Vanunu's whereabouts or give him any other details.

McKnight said that the purpose of his trip, which was being financed by his Sydney parish, was to "assure Vanunu that we care for him, to support him as an individual."

McKnight said he had not contacted Vanunu's relatives.

NURSES

(Continued from Page One)

their dealings with the nursing crisis and "have stood aside while the hospital system has collapsed."

"Having no alternative," the nurses said they would strike again, except for the neo-natal, premature baby and dialysis departments. There will also be an emergency team of nurses at each hospital.

The nurses will demonstrate at 10 a.m. opposite the Knesset. They will then march to the Western Wall.

The nurses, in their statement, make no reference to the new health minister, who has long backed their cause but who opposes their walk-outs.

Arbeli-Almosino yesterday reported on the nurses at the weekly cabinet meeting. She also presented three proposals to Nissim regarding the nurses' demands for a shorter work week.

The minister suggested that the issue of a shorter work week be brought before the public committee that is discussing all such proposals for cuts in the work week for public

workers. When that committee decides to what category the nurses belong and by how much their workload should be cut, he said, negotiations can resume.

The Treasury spokesman reacted angrily to the nurses' announcement of yet another strike, claiming that the nurses had been granted a "60 per cent increase" over their May salaries and reiterating that "if they got more, it would ruin the economy."

The nurses yesterday were granted a 10 per cent increase in salary together with all other public workers, plus an additional 6 per cent increase from April. But the nurses' representatives stressed that "this has nothing to do with current negotiations."

Yesterday's eight-hour walkout, like those of the previous three days, caused suffering to patients, especially those in geriatric and psychiatric units, where volunteers and relatives are few. Nurses at the Talbieh Psychiatric Hospital in Jerusalem said that they would not walk out tomorrow.

OPERATION

(Continued from Page One)

transplant was performed by the same team, headed by Dr. Yigal Kam, that carried out the first operation on Mira Schichmanter.

The family had considered sending Schreier abroad for surgery, but concluded that they would be unable to raise the minimum of \$150,000 required.

Rambam's deputy director, Dr. Zvi Ben-Ishai, said it was impossible

to predict how long the operation would take. The previous transplant took 18 hours.

Schichmanter, who is still in the hospital's intensive-care unit, was "improving," but is not yet out of danger. Members of her family are allowed to visit her for short periods.

Rambam Hospital nurses fully participated in the second liver-transplant, as they regarded it as an emergency.



President Herzog talks to the commanders of the Fiji battalions serving with Unifil and the Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai, yesterday at Beit Hanassi. With the president are Lt.-Col. Isikia Savua (left) and Lt.-Col. George Covrote. Herzog is to travel next week to the Far East and Oceania, including Fiji. (Isaac Harari)

Ivory Coast switch — return to Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Staff

"We regret the Ivory Coast's decision to move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv," the Foreign Ministry said yesterday, after that nation apparently complied with Arab pressure on its embassy's location.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman was responding to reports from the Ivory Coast capital, Abidjan, that it would move the embassy it opened here last month after a 13-year break in its relations with Israel.

"We hope for the day when the embassy of the Ivory Coast will be stationed in our capital," the spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Last week, Iran broke relations

with the Ivory Coast and other Arab foreign ministers said in Tunis that the Arab states should sever their ties with any country that moved its embassy to Jerusalem or recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

The Ivory Coast government said yesterday that its decision to move the embassy complied with a UN Security Council resolution of August 20, 1980, which urged "United Nations member countries which had set up diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to move them elsewhere."

Earlier, Ivory Coast diplomatic sources hinted that the embassy had been stationed in Jerusalem for technical and not political reasons, because that was its original location.

Newsman Laviv cleared of most extortion charges

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Journalist Yigal Laviv yesterday was found not guilty of most of the charges of extortion brought against him by the Tel Aviv district attorney.

District Court Judge Uri Strossman, however, found Laviv guilty on three secondary charges: suggesting to former MK Samuel Flatto-Sharon that he would not publish incriminating information against him, if he paid him; extorting money from businessman Ezra Tisnoa; and threatening journalist Avraham Paz and attempting to extort money from him in exchange for not publishing embarrassing information.

In regard to the other charges of

extorting money from well-known businessmen and social figures, the judge found that there was no agreement as to the facts. But in most of the cases there was simply no evidence that Laviv had extorted money in exchange for not publishing material. Laviv had claimed that he had received the money as favours.

Strossman said that there was good reason to believe that Laviv's relationships with many of those who had lodged complaints were ethically improper. But the court, he said, was asked to rule on criminal extortion and not on violation of journalistic ethics.

Wiesel appeals for Sakharov, increased Jewish emigration

MOSCOW (AP). — Nobel Peace Prize-winner Elie Wiesel ended a trip to Moscow yesterday without a hoped-for meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, but he appealed to the Kremlin to increase Jewish emigration and to free Andrei Sakharov from exile in the closed city of Gorky.

Wiesel issued the appeal at a news conference, saying that at least 3,000

Jewish families actively want to leave the Soviet Union and named eight of the most famous would-be emigrants.

"I say this without any animosity, only in very deep compassion," Wiesel said. "It would be to the honour of the new style of the Soviet government to allow these people, men, women and children — to be happy again."

Sir Yehudi's birthday gift

By ELI KAREV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

On their birthdays, people receive presents, but Sir Yehudi Menuhin reversed the procedure last night in Jerusalem. Here for the first time since turning 70 six months ago, Menuhin presented his friends and admirers gathered at the Henry Crown Hall with so generous a sample of his art that the evening is bound to make history as one of the peaks in this country's musical life.

Menuhin has come a long way since stunning the world as a precocious wonder-child more than 60 years ago. The violinist has pene-

trated all the music's external layers and reached its spiritual core. And it did not matter a bit that here and there the pitch slipped or the bow-work became somewhat rough. His playing was as Olympian as was his stage demeanour.

One could but envy the young players from the Menuhin school in London who made music with this maestro. No wonder they played with inspiration.

The programme consisted of the E-major violin suite by Bach, the G-minor sextet by Brahms, Malcolm Singer's Nones and Bartok's Divertimento for strings, the latter featuring Menuhin as a conductor.

To the
ROZENSTEIN FAMILY

I share your profound grief on the untimely death of

AMNON

Paula Gold-Lavnesco, New York

י"ח בתשרי, תשמ"ז — Oct. 31, 1986

will mark the passing of 10 years since the death of our loved husband and father

Prof. GABRIEL STEIN

A man of science
A man of arts
A man of deeds
A man imbued with love of mankind

We mourn his loss to us, to the Hebrew University and to Israel.

Pauline Stein
Tami and Ashi

We shall honour his memory at his graveside on Friday, Oct. 31, 1986 at 12:00 noon at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem. Meeting at the entrance at 11:45 a.m.

In commemoration of the 50th year of the death of the community Rabbi of Leipzig

Rabbi Dr. EPHRAIM CARLEBACH

we shall visit his grave at the Trumpeldor Street Cemetery, Tel Aviv at 4 p.m., tomorrow, Tuesday, October 28, 1986, and honour his memory at the adjacent synagogue.

The family
Irgun Yotzei Leipzig BeyIsrael

Fauna and Flora Palaestina Committee
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

deeply mourn the death of

Prof. HANS BYTINSKI-SALTZ

and extend sincere condolences to the family.

Enrile vows army will fight communists

MANILA. — Thousands cried "Down with Cory" and chanted the name of deposed president Ferdinand E. Marcos yesterday as Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile declared that the army would never allow the Philippines to go communist.

It was the first time Enrile had appeared before a rally of Marcos loyalists, who have staged such public gatherings nearly every weekend since Marcos fled to Hawaii in February.

"I know we have enemies who want to grab power and enslave you," Enrile told an estimated crowd of 20,000. They cheered "Go, Rambo, go," having nicknamed him after the pugnacious, anti-communist film character. He promised, "We in the armed forces will not allow our country to turn communist."

The crowd burned two communist flags amid banners which read, "Cory for communism; Enrile for democracy."

Philippine newspapers, meanwhile, reported 18

people were killed in four separate weekend clashes between government forces and the communist New People's Army.

An Enrile aide, Col. Gregorio Honasan, said the minister agreed to speak because the rally was anti-communist and not designed to show support for Marcos. Enrile served as Marcos's defence minister but broke with the president in February and helped drive him from power.

After the rally, organizers asked police for permission to march on the presidential offices at Malacanang Palace. The crowd dispersed without incident after permission was refused.

On the same day, Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shanani, arrived in Moscow; the Soviet news agency Tass reported, marking a visit by the highest-ranking Manila official since Aquino assumed power.

In other incidents, police have reported five bombings in the Manila area in the past 10 days, including weekend blasts in front of a McDonald's restaurant and in a building that housed Aquino's

headquarters during the February election campaign against Marcos.

Two people were injured in the McDonald's blast. No group has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

During Enrile's 40-minute speech, members of the crowd raised the Marcos "V for victory" sign and chanted "Marcos again."

The Philippine Supreme Court yesterday affirmed that Corason Aquino is the country's legitimate president despite questions raised about the constitutionality of her rule, a justice announced.

Justice Andres Narvasa said the 11-member panel found that the Filipino people had "made the judgment" and "accepted the government of President Corason Aquino, which is in effective control of the entire country."

"Moreover, the community of nations has recognized the legitimacy of the present government," the court added. (AP, Reuter)

IRC fears ouster may hit Pretoria detainees

GENEVA (Reuter). — The International Red Cross said yesterday it feared serious consequences for the people it helps and protects in South Africa when the humanitarian organization is forced to leave the country.

The Pretoria government Saturday ordered the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to quit South Africa "as soon as possible." The move came shortly after a major ICRC conference suspended the official South African delegation because of its government's apartheid policy.

The Geneva-based ICRC refused to cast a ballot at the Red Cross conference, attended by more than 150 countries, saying suspension of a state was contrary to the movement's statutes.

The 159 to 25 vote, with eight abstentions, was the first time a country has been ousted from a Red Cross conference since the move-

ment was founded more than 100 years ago.

Israel was among 25 Western countries voting against the expulsion of Pretoria representatives from the International Red Cross Conference in Geneva on Saturday. The spokesman of Israel's Magen David Adom delegation to the conference, Dov Frenkel, told Israel Radio yesterday that the Israeli vote does not imply any support for apartheid. He noted that the motion violated the ICRC framework.

The conference groups the ICRC, governments and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, which provide help after natural disasters. Meetings in the movement's highest deliberative body are usually held every four years.

The ICRC regularly visits some 300 convicted prisoners in South Africa, assists the national Red Cross Society and helps some 20,000 Mozambican refugees in the east of the country, it said.

The week-long International Red Cross conference in Geneva groups some 900 delegates, representing 166 countries and 144 non-governmental Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

The vote to suspend the South African government delegation until apartheid was abandoned did not extend to the non-government South African Red Cross Society, which remained at the conference running through this week.

The ICRC, with the permission of national governments, works in countries around the world to implement the 1949 Geneva conventions which cover humane treatment of prisoners, wounded and sick — whether military or civilian — in local or international armed conflicts.

South Africa's ouster was proposed by Kenya, which said that Pretoria's racial segregation policy violated Red Cross principles and that the South Africans represented an "evil and inhuman system."

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Plane skids off runway

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina (AP). — A plane with 118 people aboard skidded in rainy conditions Saturday as it was landing at Charlotte-Douglas International Airport, smashed through a fence and stopped nose down on a railroad track, injuring at least 24 people, officials said.

Feminists surrender

TARRAGONA (AFP). — More than 100 feminists have surrendered to the authorities here and in Madrid since Friday, voluntarily admitting that they have performed illegal abortions, police said yesterday.

The women's "self-indictment" campaign was organized by the Spanish feminists' umbrella organization, following the indictment of several persons accused of performing illegal abortions. Under a law that came into force in August 1985, abortion in Spain is no longer illegal providing that the fetus is deformed, or the mother's health is in danger, or if pregnancy is the result of rape.

Aids writer dies

BASEL (AP). — The Swiss journalist and author, Andre Ratti, an avowed homosexual who publicized the plight of Aids victims like himself and founded an organization to help them, has died of pneumonia at age 51.

Ratti, well known as former host of a Swiss television science programme, startled viewers when he bluntly declared in an evening news interview last year that he was a homosexual and had the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. He penned several articles on aids before knowing he had contracted the disease.

British TV producer killed by mine in Sudan

LOKICHOKIO, Kenya (Reuter). — A British television producer, Alan Stewart, was killed in southern Sudan on Thursday when his vehicle hit a land mine, his colleagues said Friday.



Firemen at Osaka airport carry an elderly woman from a Thai International airliner which made an emergency landing last night after a mid-air explosion rocked the Airbus, injuring at least 40 people. (Reuter)

Kuwait 'thinks' mystery flying object shot down

KUWAIT (Reuter). — A defence official confirmed yesterday Kuwait fired two missiles last night at an unidentified flying object, described by a newspaper earlier as an "enemy" aircraft, believed to have been shot down.

Major-General Abdullah Farraj Al-Ghanim, the Army Chief of Staff, said it had not been possible to identify the nature of the target. But he told the Kuwait News Agency Kuna it was headed for Shuiba, an industrial area adjoining Ahmadi, the hub of Kuwait's oil export operations 32 km. south of the capital.

He said the target vanished from radar screens after the second anti-aircraft missile was fired. It was then 7 km. away.

"I cannot tell for sure whether the

target was hit or not, since the search for wreckage is still going on," he said. No wreckage had yet been found in a search of territorial waters near the scene of the action.

The incident, after a spate of attacks on Kuwaiti shipping blamed on Iran, occurred at 10:05 p.m., he said.

Al-Anba newspaper earlier quoted Sheikh Ali Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, in charge of Kuwait's Ahmadi governorate, as saying "an air target, an unknown enemy aircraft," was detected by radar above Kubbar Island, a tiny island 32 km. off Ahmadi.

He gave no clue to the aircraft's identity. But at least one shipping source in the Gulf said it was an Iranian F-5 warplane. The source insisted his name not be used.

Egypt-Jordan sign three protocols

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt and Jordan yesterday signed three protocols calling for contributed cooperation in oil exploration, an increased security cooperation in areas such as drug smuggling and the extradition

of criminals. Jordan was one of the 17 Arab states which severed diplomatic ties with Egypt following its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. However, it broke ranks and restored relations in September 1984.

Gulf states urge Iran to end war against Iraq

ABU DHABI (Reuter). — Arab Gulf states yesterday urged Iran to respond to efforts to end its six-year-old war against Iraq, saying the continued conflict endangered all Gulf states.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Minister Rashid Abdullah

al-Nuaimi made the appeal at the opening of a Gulf foreign ministers meeting here. The meeting — attended by the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain — is expected to focus on joint defence against real and potential threats posed by the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Indians kill 16 attempting entry from Pakistan

NEW DELHI. — India's border troops shot dead 16 people over the weekend as they attempted to cross into India from Pakistan, a spokesman for the Border Security Forces (BSF) said here yesterday.

Meanwhile, in the northern state of Punjab several political parties jointly called for a general strike today to protest the overnight slaying of nine people by suspected Sikh militants, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

In New Delhi at least two Sikhs were injured yesterday as some 600 Hindus went on a rampage to protest the Punjab militants' police said.

In the border clashes, a BSF spokesman said 13 of the 16 people killed in separate incidents were shot in Punjab and the rest in neighbouring Rajasthan state, which also adjoins Pakistan.

Meanwhile, suspected Sikh militants yesterday shot dead a local liquor shop salesman near Moga town in Punjab, PTI reported.

Mugabe says Pretoria killed Machel and is now after him

HARARE. — Killers have been infiltrated into Zimbabwe to assassinate Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Minister of State for Security Emerson Munnangagwa was quoted as saying yesterday.

Zimbabwe's national news agency Zina said the minister linked the alleged agents with the death in a plane crash a week ago of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Mugabe yesterday directly accused South Africa of "gunning down" Machel and 33 other people who died aboard the plane.

"The same people who killed Comrade Machel want to kill Comrade Mugabe. We must protect our leader," Munnangagwa was quoted as saying at a rally in the northwestern town of Chinhoyi.

The agency's report gave no details about where the infiltrators came from or what had happened to them.

Machel's Soviet-built aircraft crashed minutes before it was due to land in Mozambique's capital Mapu-

to after the Mozambican leader attended a meeting of African leaders in Zambia.

In Maputo, capital of Mozambique, five funeral processions rolled through the streets yesterday, carrying the bodies of 19 people who died along with Machel.

Thousands of people stood in long, silent lines, waiting to enter the city hall where Machel's body has been lying in state since Friday. The 19 bodies of aides, a cabinet minister, a stewardess and some journalists who died in the crash just inside South African territory were placed in the hall yesterday.

President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde was the first head of state to arrive in Maputo for Machel's funeral tomorrow. Most of the other dead will be buried the following day.

There were 10 survivors of the crash that killed Machel and 33 others, including Zimbabwean and Zambian ambassadors to Mozambique.

The Kurdish dimension in the Gulf War

Half a million men from the Iranian and Iraqi armies are pinned down in the north trying to control Kurds with all their disparate aims. On Teheran radio, there is no mention of the casualties incurred in Kurdistan. It's left to the Kurds to broadcast the names of the dead.

There are an estimated 20 million Kurds in an area covering eastern Turkey, north-western and western Iraq, and north-eastern Iraq. There are two major dialects, a host of sub-dialects, and although most Kurds are followers of Sunni Islam, there are Shi'ites, Alawites and other sects. The most common definition of a Kurd is that they are more like each other than anyone else, they have a history which stretches back 2,000 years, and wherever they are, their national government resists autonomy.

That's the easy part. We were taken into Iran twice, travelling more than 30 kilometres inside the border in the north, going

through customs posts which collect revenue for the KDPI from the constant stream of smugglers taking in sugar, rice, flour, whisky, and those bringing out carpets, cattle, livestock, cigarettes and nuts. The black market exchange rates are extremely invited to film in Iranian and Iraqi Kurdistan by the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI), led by Dr. Abdel Rahman Qassemolou. An economics professor who taught in Czechoslovakia until the overthrow of Dubcek, and then in Paris, Qassemolou is a sophisticated multi-lingual pragmatist who sees the future of an autonomous Kurdistan firmly set within the borders of a democratic Iran.

The KDPI has the loyalty of most politically active Kurds in Iran, and, as Qassemolou points out, has been fighting Ayatollah Khomeini's regime since 1979.

Despite enormous popular support, Kurdish towns fell to the revolutionary guards one by one. Civilian losses were high, estimated at between 45-50,000, and the KDPI withdrew its headquarters to the border, just inside Iraq, to pursue guerrilla warfare. The Iranian Kurds claim to have taken 4-5,000 casualties among the *pesh marga*, "those prepared for death," and inflicted close on 50,000 casualties on the revolutionary guard units, army and volunteers.

favourable, and the KDPI earn enough to keep themselves in weapons and ammunition as well as paying their estimated 15,000 *pesh marga* pocket money.

The KDPI, unlike the Iranian Mujaheddin opposition headed by Masoud Rajavi in Baghdad, keeps its distance from the Iraqi government, who themselves are fighting a war against their own Kurds organized into the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK).

The Iranian Kurds' base is nominally in Iraq, but in an area completely dominated by the PUK. To drive from the KDPI headquarters, both the PUK and the Iraqi army had to be contacted. As we drove in, Iraqi army tanks were pounding the rebels. Our Kurdish driver (KDPI) had to walk up to the tank to tell them to hold off while we drove through. The Iraqi PUK are supported by the Teheran government with weapons and ammunition, yet this is accepted by the Iranian Kurds.

"This is their quarrel — their busi-

ness," said Qassemolou when the bizarre and complicated relationships were explained.

Clearly the KDPI are confident. They see a collapse in the morale of the revolutionary guards and volunteers in Kurdistan and have a well-run prison for captured guards and army personnel. They regularly swap prisoners, and even admit non-Kurdish Persians into their ranks. Twenty of their recent "martyrs" were originally with Khomeini and turned to the Kurds after they realized that they weren't in fact fighting Iraqis, but "brother Iranians." For the KDPI is insistent that they do not want an independent Kurdistan, but a federal system like West Germany or Switzerland.

To many Iranians, a federal system makes sense. Only 40 per cent of actually make up the majority of Iranians use Farsi as a first language.

Azerbaijanis, Arabs, Turkomen and Baluchis together with the Kurds modern "Iranians," when in fact "Persians" are in the majority.

The KDPI political organization is thorough. The central committee at headquarters is elected by delegates from the 50,000-strong party. The politburo of seven duplicated throughout the committees inside Iran with a firm rein on the military commander who is subject both to central and local party discipline.

The Kurds have always been bedevilled with tribal splits and loyalties, treated as somewhat romantic hangers-on from the past, by "modern" governments in the area. The KDPI had had clashes with Komala, a Kurdish "workers" party, who denounce Qassemolou and his committee as "bourgeois," but it may be this very middle-class emphasis on a multi-party democracy that will appeal to Iranians outside the "Kurdish" tribal system. There is no other effective armed opposition to Khomeini.

Six die in SA mining accident

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — An elevator cage crashed to the bottom of a gold mine shaft early yesterday killing six black miners and seriously injuring at least four others.

Two miners were crushed to death and a third was seriously injured when a cable snapped and the elevator car fell to the bottom of the 800-metre shaft, a mining official said.

The broken cable was repaired and the company sent another cage down the shaft to rescue the miners.

An undisclosed number of the 32 men trapped underground for nearly eight hours were injured, said the South African Press Association, quoting the chairman of the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co. K.W. Maxwell.

The 28 blacks and four white miners had been underground constructing a ventilation shaft at the mine.

"Nobody was in the cage at the time," said Maxwell. Some of the miners were at the very bottom of the shaft under construction at the mine 24 km west of Johannesburg, and some were at a staging area about 16 metres above, Maxwell said.

There had been no communication with the trapped miners since the 7:40 a.m. accident, although the lights from the miners' flashlights could be seen.

Yesterday's accident occurred just over a month after 177 miners were killed at Kinross, east of Johannesburg, in the worst gold mining disaster in South African history. (AP, Reuter)

Archer quits in call girl scandal

LONDON. — Deputy chairman of Britain's ruling Conservative party best-selling author Jeffrey Archer resigned yesterday after the country's biggest-selling newspaper, *The News of the World*, accused him of trying to bribe a 35-year-old prostitute to leave the country and keep silent about their affair.

The paper backed its story with a picture claiming to show one of Archer's staff handing an envelope containing £2,000 (\$3,000) to the alleged prostitute, Monica Coghlan, at London's Victoria Station last Friday.

It quoted Archer, 46, as denying that he ever met Coghlan. According to other press reports, Archer had told friends he met the woman on one occasion but denied having had a relationship with her. He was not immediately available for comment.

His wife, Mary, said: "There is no truth in what is alleged. My husband and I believe him, that he has never met this girl. There is no affair."

The British news agency, the Press Association, said Archer had told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit he would resign if they wanted him to.

MP Peter Bruinvels, a party right-winger, told the Press Association, "He must do the decent thing and resign if this is proved. We, in the Tory party, are one big family, and we expect high standards of morality."

Archer was a member of parliament from 1969-74 but a promising career in politics seemed to have ended when he was declared bankrupt after a company in which he had invested heavily collapsed.

After building up a second fortune with his best-selling novels, he bounced back into the political limelight last year when Thatcher appointed him deputy chairman of the party with the job of boosting the Tory image.

Ironically, his novel *First Among Equals*, now being serialised on British television, describes how the political career of one of his characters is compromised by a sex scandal.

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Hadassah Medical Organization
Hadassah, Jerusalem, now also in Tel Aviv.

Hadassah Jerusalem Clinics, staffed by specialists in various fields of medicine, are now operating in Tel Aviv.

The Hadassah Medical Organization management has enabled members of the public residing outside Jerusalem, to receive medical advice, treatment and follow-up in an area nearer to their homes. Patients will be treated by Hadassah personnel specializing in various branches of medicine.

Visits to the clinic will be charged at between NIS 10-NIS 17, depending upon the national tariff approved by the Ministry of Health. Patients referred by the various Kupot will be accepted.

Hadassah Clinics: Beit Harofim-Medical,
18 Reiness St., Tel Aviv, Sunday-Thursday 2-5 p.m.

For appointments and information, please phone: 03-228812.

Patients wishing to be attended by a particular physician, may arrange this through the Private Medical Service (Sharap) operated by Hadassah.

Jerusalem telephone numbers: 02-446335, 02-422287.

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Elusive Opportunity

An Angry Tit-for-Tat May Be Delaying More Urgent Business

By DAVID K. SHPLER

WASHINGTON

IN Soviet-American relations, opportunity is transitory and elusive. It comes fleetingly, at the rare moments when the two superpowers find a common ground of interests and aspirations. And often it is quickly lost in the thick of mutual annoyance. That seems to be the situation now.

Facing both hope and danger, Washington and Moscow are conducting their affairs on dual levels, negotiating toward possible agreement on arms control, while creating angry tensions with an unprecedented cycle of expulsions and sanctions against diplomatic missions. In the view of some American specialists, the arms control opportunity, involving the deepest concessions ever put on the table by a Soviet leadership, may slip away.

Last week, after a series of arrests, expulsions and retaliations that began in late August, the diplomatic tit-for-tat reached a climax. The Reagan Administration ordered Moscow to reduce its embassy in Washington and its consulate in San Francisco to staffing levels equal to those at the American missions in Moscow and Leningrad.

That meant the ouster of 50 Soviet diplomats, to bring the total down to 251. Five more were expelled in retaliation for the Soviet expulsion of five Americans last Sunday, which in turn had been a response to an American ouster of 25 diplomats at the Soviet United Nations mission.

The latest link in the chain was forged last week by the Kremlin, which expelled five more Americans and, more significantly in the long run, withdrew all 260 Soviet employees of the United States Embassy, including drivers, automobile mechanics, maids and maintenance men who provided an important buffer between the diplomats and the impossibly bureaucratic Soviet system. Without the Russian employees, a larger proportion of the United States complement in Moscow will have to be filled by Americans devoted to the tasks of cleaning toilets, getting goods through the labyrinth of customs, negotiating travel arrangements inside the country and finding the right Russian to bribe with a bottle of vodka in exchange for a critical automobile part.

"It means a very different embassy," said

a senior Administration official who has served in Moscow, noting how important the mission has been in maintaining contacts with a wide range of Russians, from writers to film directors to sociologists to Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate. "It means a tighter definition of embassy function," the official said. "That embassy is going to be able to do less for American interests." Then, speaking of his colleagues in Washington, he added sadly, "And nobody cares."

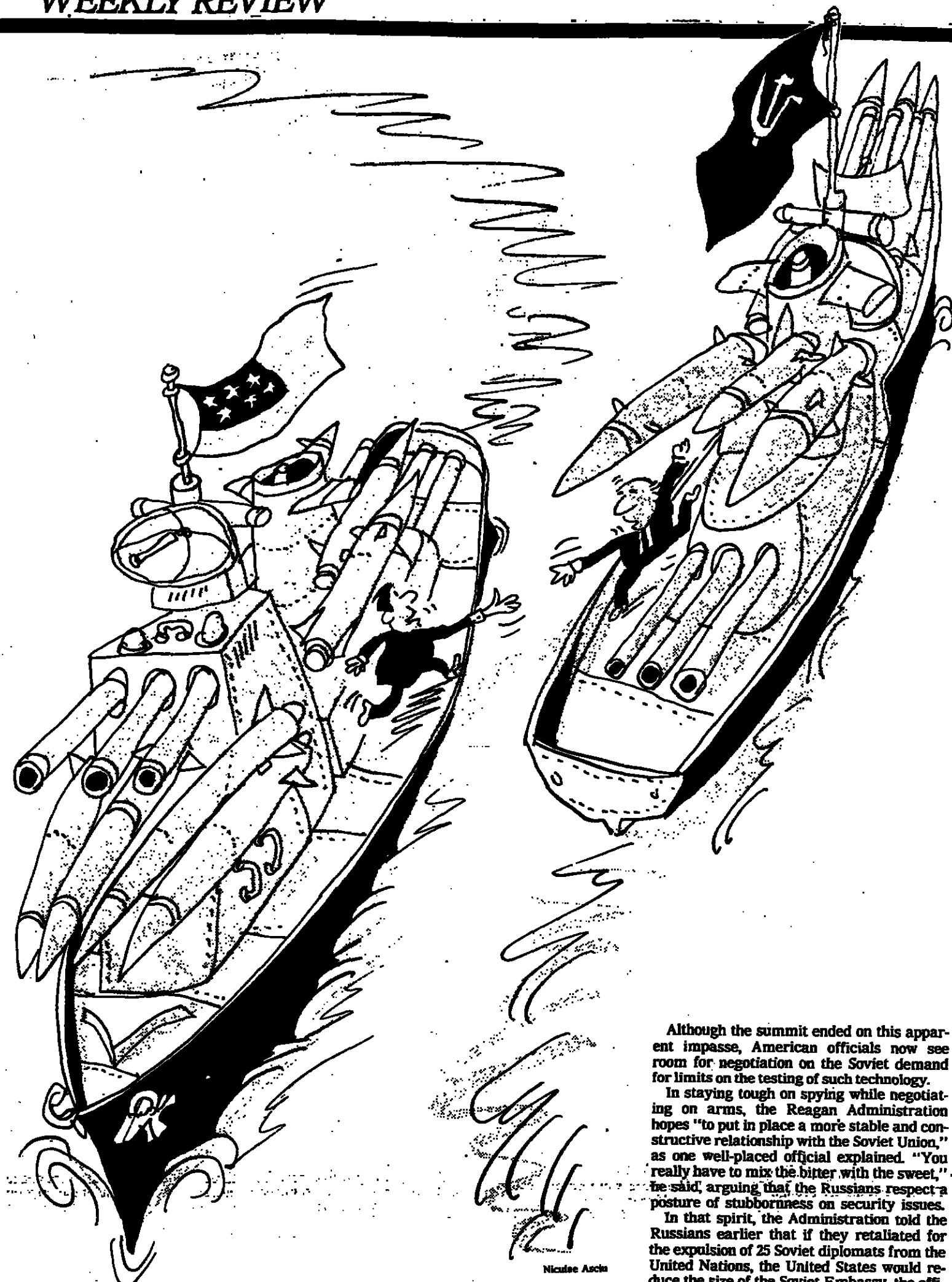
Could this have been avoided? Will it poison the general mood enough to taint the arms control negotiations? The Administration, which wants to curb the use of Soviet diplomatic missions for large-scale spying, has tried to convince Moscow that the expulsions have nothing to do with the arms talks. But the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, seemed unpersuaded when he spoke on Soviet television last week.

Gorbachev's Calculation

"Every time a gleam of hope appears in approaches to big matters of Soviet-American relations," he contended, "a provocation is immediately staged with an eye to frustrating the possibility of a positive solution." He accused the Administration of being "quick in taking disruptive actions." And then he offered a revealing analysis: "Either the President is unable to cope with the entourage, which literally breathes hatred for the Soviet Union and for everything that may lead international affairs into a calm channel, or he himself wants that. At all events, there is no keeping the 'hawks' in the White House in check. And this is very dangerous." The remark illuminated Mr. Gorbachev's apparent calculation in calling the quick-summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 11 and 12. "The Soviet purpose was to vault over this internal bureaucracy," said a senior Administration official.

Based on his sessions with Mr. Reagan in Geneva last November, Mr. Gorbachev evidently believed that if he could avoid Administration aides and talk to the President directly, he could get some compromises on arms control.

He succeeded to some extent. The two men agreed in principle on major reductions in the superpowers' long-range strategic arsenals over five years and the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, dispute arose, however, as the Administration in-



sisted that the abolition of nuclear weapons accepted by Mr. Reagan had included only ballistic missiles, while the Russians contended that he had accepted the banning of all military nuclear devices, including battle-field weapons, cruise missiles and other weapons launched from submarines and aircraft. (Nervousness in NATO, page 2.)

The talks also foundered on differences over President Reagan's "Star Wars" concept. Mr. Gorbachev argued that a space-based laser defense system against missiles could involve a new generation of weaponry capable of offensive attack and thus must not be developed by the United States while the Soviet missile force is being cut.

Although the summit ended on this apparent impasse, American officials now see room for negotiation on the Soviet demand for limits on the testing of such technology.

In staying tough on spying while negotiating on arms, the Reagan Administration hopes "to put in place a more stable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union," as one well-placed official explained. "You really have to mix the bitter with the sweet," he said, arguing that the Russians respect a posture of stubbornness on security issues.

In that spirit, the Administration told the Russians earlier that if they retaliated for the expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats from the United Nations, the United States would reduce the size of the Soviet Embassy, the official said. It was an effort to forestall the retaliation, but it also reflected a growing belief in the Administration that the Russians were thumbing their noses at American demands for cutbacks in espionage.

"It just sticks in people's craw, these hundreds of guys running around spying," he declared. "The deepest American fear is to be thought dumb, to be suckered."

For Issues, Hunting vs. Tennis and Who Missed a Vote

Local Color, Except Green, Is Gone From the Hustings

By R. W. APPLE JR.

The thing you hear most often in Boise about David Leroy, the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Idaho, is that he does not have a hunting or fishing license. Mr. Leroy denies it.

His Democratic opponent, former Gov. Cecil Andrus, declines to address the controversy directly. But he does say this: "He's a much better tennis player than I am." The political message is clear: In Idaho, real men hunt and fish, they do not play tennis. If you are a true son or daughter of the state, you will vote for the hunter and fisherman, not the tennis player.

Such reliance on easily grasped symbols, rather than abstract and complex issues, is a hallmark of 1986 politics. In state after state, more attention is paid to the number of votes an incumbent Senator or Representative has missed — often on trivial matters — than to their positions on such major topics as budget deficits, aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, apartheid in South Africa and East-West relations.

Some candidates practice guilt by association. Their opponents are trying to prove, for example, that Representative Thomas A. Daschle and Lieut. Gov. Harriett Woods, the Democratic Senate nominees in South Dakota and Missouri, are too left-wing by linking them to Jane Fonda, the onetime antiwar activist. Others attempt to prove innocence by association. Representative Wyche Fowler Jr., the Democratic Senate nominee in Georgia, invokes the name of Senator Sam Nunn, a moderate Democrat from that state, in almost every speech and television ad.

Such political shorthand is made to order, of course, for the 30-second television commercial, which is effective only when delivering a simple message. To a correspondent returning to the campaign trail after a decade's absence, the most striking change is the way in which television, an important but not dominant element in American politics 10 years ago, is at the center of the electoral process.

Only in the smaller states does old-fashioned stumpng count for much these days. Senator Steven D. Symms, a flamboyant Republican, is traveling across Idaho in a bus cavalcade, shaking hands in every crossroads village, but things like that seldom happen any more in California or New York. Just raising the money needed to pay for television adver-

tising — each candidate in California will spend \$3 million this month alone — takes much of the time once devoted to pressing the flesh and kissing babies.

The candidate in a major contest who invests much time traveling the state, trying to discover what is on the voters' minds, stroking the egos of the local politicians, is likely to be dismissed as an anachronism, as was former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina when he devoted most of this summer to just such a tour before his race against Senator James T. Broyhill.

So the journalist covering a campaign finds himself not out listening to speeches but sitting in campaign headquarters watching videotapes of commercials. Last week, Senator Slade Gorton of Washington called reporters in for a briefing that consisted entirely of a preview of the three ads he plans to use in the last two weeks of his re-election bid. Often, interviews and news conferences with the candidates center on rebuttals of their opponents' commercials.

And even more often, an understanding of campaign strategies can be gained only by long-distance phone, talking to the consultants. A key figure in the campaign of Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida is Charles Black, with offices in Alexandria, Va. Sig Rogich, the brains behind Representative Ed Zschau's Senate campaign in California, operates out of Las Vegas. Robert Squier of Washington fashions strategy for Representative Richard C. Shelby, the Demo-

cratic Senate candidate in Alabama. Many campaign managers are imports, too. There is a map of Iowa on the wall in the headquarters of Representative Bob Edgar, who is challenging Senator Arlen Specter in Pennsylvania; Mr. Edgar's manager cut her electoral teeth with Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa.

Obviously, most of the local color has vanished. The campaigns are almost as homogeneous as hotels and fast-food outlets. And this year, at least, they are homogeneously negative, with many more commercials attacking a rival's attendance record, philosophy, financial situation or general character — almost anything — than used to be the case.

The candidates always blame each other for starting it, the voters bemoan the mudslinging, newspaper commentators complain, but the attacks go on. Senator Specter said the other day that "the whole process has degenerated" into complete incivility, and his ticket-mate, Lieut. Gov. William W. Scranton 3d, who is seeking the governorship, announced that he was pulling his negative ads off the air in an attempt to buck the trend. Mr. Specter added: "The public hasn't really thought much of politicians for a long time. They'll think a lot less of us now."

All of this costs a great deal of money. The Republicans may spend \$100 million on Senate races alone this year to prevent the Democrats from picking up the four seats they need to regain control. That is much more than it costs most countries to stage their general elections. Because of increasing costs, political action committees have taken on a role almost as important as that of the professional consultants. They try to discern early on which challengers have a shot at winning. If they all reach similar conclusions, their prophecies become self-fulfilling; without their money, candidates whom they give no chance have no chance of proving them wrong.

In the House races, the money disparity is even greater. If the Democrats gain less ground than the party that does not hold the White House usually does in the sixth year of an administration, the Republican edge in fund raising will be one of the main reasons.

Some of this was foreseeable a decade ago, although it appeared then that reform might reduce the role of big money. It has not; the contributions have simply found other channels.

One thing that was not foreseen, however, is the success, in the heyday of television, of some candidates who are inept or at best indifferent in using the medium. Apparently one does not need to be handsome and articulate, after all. Representative Ken Kramer, a Republican seeking a Senate seat in Colorado, has made a virtue out of a failing with his "I'm not slick" commercials, and Senator James Abdnor, the rough-hewn South Dakota Republican, who has a slight speech impediment, seems to be getting away with joking about it. "I'm not much of a speaker," he says, "but then, I'm not much of a dancer, either."



The Syrian Ambassador, Loutof Allah Haydar, outside his embassy in London last week.

Britain Breaks Its Ties To Syria, Citing Terrorism

LARGELY out of concern for the safety of hostages thought to be in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon, most Western countries have been reluctant to accuse Syria of sponsoring terrorists. That judgment shifted last week after a jury in London convicted a Jordanian of hiding a bomb in the hand luggage of his pregnant Irish lover as she prepared to board an Israeli airliner at Heathrow.

Britain, saying it had "conclusive evidence" that Syrian diplomats and intelligence agents were involved in the bombing attempt, broke relations with Damascus. The United States and Canada, going part way in support, withdrew their ambassadors. Other West European countries were expected to follow suit. "A state that encourages and takes part in terrorism isolates itself from the civilized world," the White House said.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the Jordanian, Nezar Hindawi, had had a Syrian official passport and fled to the Syrian Embassy after Israeli security guards uncovered the bomb. Sir Geoffrey said "independent evidence" had implicated the Syrian Ambassador to London "in securing for Hindawi the sponsorship of the Syrian intelligence authorities." The Ambassador, Loutof Allah Haydar, said that was "nonsense." He insisted the affair was "staged" to embarrass Syria by "the Americans and Israeli intelligence." Tass, the Soviet press agency echoed those charges. Syria shut down the British missions in Damascus and barred British planes and ships from Syrian airspace and waters.

The World

Trial of American in Managua Stirs Allegations on Aid

A political court in Managua began last week the trial of Eugene Hasenfus, the American adventurer captured Oct. 6 when a cargo plane with supplies for the contras was shot down over southern Nicaragua. Mr. Hasenfus, who had said the supply operation and others like it were supervised by the Central Intelligence Agency, was charged with terrorism, violating Nicaraguan security laws and other crimes. If convicted of the charges, which he has denied through a Nicaraguan lawyer, he could be sentenced to 30 years in prison.

He has said in interviews that he feels he has been abandoned by the United States Government, though he had thought he was doing anti-Sandinista work supported by the Reagan Administration.

Administration officials have denied repeatedly that the Government was involved in the supply operation. But news reports last week continued to disclose details of an elaborate system of possibly illegal

support for the contras that involved American citizens, money and equipment and operated for several years with the tacit approval of Administration officials.

There was no proof that the Administration had been directly involved in the operation, and officials said there was no "paper trail" of evidence linking the Administration with the supply system.

By week's end President Reagan had begun to sign the directives that would start a new, legal flow of \$100 million worth of military and other supplies to the contras and would permit the C.I.A. to resume its direct support of the rebels seeking to overthrow the Government in Managua. Such action was outlawed in 1984 by Congress, which has now reversed itself at the urging of the President.

Mexico Said to Grow More Drugs

How to contain the torrent of drugs flowing into the United States from Mexico has become the most divisive issue between the two countries. Last week, more bitterness was in prospect. The State Department said

Mexican growers were significantly expanding production of marijuana and the poppies used to make heroin.

Mexican marijuana production rose by more than 25 percent last year, while acreage planted in the poppies grew by one-third, according to the department's latest assessment. The report portrayed Mexico as "the largest single-country source of heroin and marijuana imported into the United States" and a "major conduit" for cocaine in transit to the United States.

It said Mexican drug control efforts were faltering despite the Government's increasingly cooperative attitude. Mexico, which has intensified its anti-drug efforts since August, says it is doing its best and that the strong demand for drugs in the United States is the root of the problem. In the last two years, American intelligence officials have presented evidence of widespread corruption that reached up to the heads of the Mexico's security police and Interpol office as well as three state governors. Many of the accused have been dismissed from their posts.

An anti-drug bill passed by Congress this month would suspend half the foreign aid destined for Mexico and at least 14 other drug-producing

countries. The bill, which has been sent to President Reagan for signature, levies additional harsh penalties — suspension of preferential trade agreements and ending of Washington's support for loans from international development banks — unless the President certifies that a country has made adequate progress in controlling drug traffic.

Chemicals Linked To an Ozone 'Hole'

Scientists investigating a "hole" in the earth's ozone layer above Antarctica said last week that they were still puzzled about its cause but suspected a "chemical process."

The team of American researchers went to McMurdo station to monitor the thin spot in the ozone, which appears each September. Scientists have strongly suspected for a decade that chlorine, and particularly the chlorofluorocarbons used in refrigeration, aerosols and other commercial applications, destroys ozone molecules and thus depletes the stratospheric blanket that filters out most ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

The team is also testing hypotheses that the Antarctic phenomenon is caused by wind pressures or sudden bursts of solar energy.

But in a message relayed by satellite, the scientists said they had "strong evidence" against those theories, adding: "We suspect a chemical process."

The main agent in that process, however, remains uncertain. The scientists did not find active chlorine in the amounts believed necessary to destroy ozone molecules, and the team's leader, Dr. Susan Solomon, said it appeared that chlorofluorocarbons by themselves were not the culprit. The more likely cause, the team found, involves complex interactions of atmospheric gases.

Ozone, which is considered a pollutant when breathed, is formed by the action of ultraviolet light on oxygen. The thinning of the ozone layer has been measured in other parts of the globe and increases with distance from the equator. The McMurdo team measured a 40 percent decrease in the ozone there over 20 to 30 days.

Milt Freudenheim, James F. Clarity, and Laura Mansnerus

Many in Europe See Reykjavik as Leading to Significant Missile Reductions

NATO Nervously Contemplates a Conventional Forces Gap



Warsaw Pact troops on maneuvers in Czechoslovakia.

The face-off

NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces in Europe (1985-1986 estimates)

	NATO	WARSAW PACT
Aircraft (including fighters, interceptors and group attack craft)	3,218	5,736
Main battle tanks	20,333	52,600
Artillery	9,444	30,500
Antitank guns and missile launchers	2,590	1,000
Antiaircraft guns	5,654	4,500
Surface-to-surface missile launchers	365	1,570
Surface-to-air missiles	580	5,800
Division equivalents*	33	78
Troops deployed in Europe (excluding naval)	2,085,000	2,645,000

*Warsaw Pact divisions normally have fewer members than many NATO divisions but have more tanks and artillery and thus represent similar combat power.

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

FOR years, West European politicians have ritually urged the superpowers to strive for a world freed from the terror of nuclear weapons. Yet when Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev boldly explored that prospect in Iceland, a number of the United States's allies became very nervous. However terrifying, American nuclear weapons have become symbols of a commitment to the defense of Western Europe — and a cheap way of compensating for the superiority in ground forces that the Warsaw Pact holds over NATO.

After Reykjavik, a new debate on the balance of conventional forces seemed likely within the Atlantic alliance. Although the explosions of diplomats by Moscow and Washington dominated the headlines last week, the prevailing assumption at NATO headquarters here was that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had broken so much ground at Reykjavik that eventually the superpowers would reach possibly momentous arms reductions accords. But one of the first questions being raised was what would be done about Europe's central front, where the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact face each other.

It is widely agreed that the Warsaw Pact enjoys a

numerical edge over the forces in NATO's integrated command. But one of the most significant developments of the last few years has been France's quiet operational realignment with the alliance. A pivotal assumption today is that French forces would join the rest of NATO in case of a Soviet ground attack in Europe. With French troops, NATO actually has a slight manpower edge — 1,034,000 to 975,000 — in the region running from the English Channel to the eastern frontiers of Poland.

Yet the Soviet pool of potential reinforcements is far greater than those that could arrive by air and sea from the United States and Britain to turn back a land assault. And, in keeping with Soviet military doctrine, which calls for quickly seizing the offensive in a European war, the Warsaw Pact has a considerable advantage in tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery and helicopters. In a war, this advantage would presumably be exploited to try to achieve a stunning breakthrough in West Germany, possibly on the lightly defended north German plain.

If There is a War

The Soviet Union, according to most scenarios, would strive to keep a conflict from escalating to the nuclear level, and Warsaw Pact commanders would have the vital task of neutralizing NATO's forward-based nuclear weapons before they could be fired. Yet the outcome of such a conventional conflict is not foreordained, and it would become an even greater gamble for Moscow

if a protracted buildup to hostilities gave NATO time to reinforce. Although the alliance's commanders have been warning that there has been a steady improvement in the Warsaw Pact armies, they also contend that their own officers are better and more likely to show the initiative needed in war. Moreover, the reliability of Polish, East German and Czechoslovak troops in a prolonged conflict would be uncertain.

Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme NATO commander in Europe, has repeatedly warned that in a conventional war he would be obliged in a matter of days to demand authority to use nuclear weapons. General Rogers does not say which weapons he would use or where, but it seems unthinkable that NATO would aim them at Soviet forces advancing across West Germany. Rather, a so-called "demonstration shot" would probably be fired into the Soviet Union, an act that could end the conventional war or start a nuclear war.

This threat lies at the heart of NATO's doctrine of deterrence, which a number of Europeans find implicitly challenged by Mr. Reagan's insistent preference for "Star Wars" anti-missile defenses and his Reykjavik vision of abolishing all ballistic missiles in a decade. In Europe, the most convincing deterrent weapons — in the view of some NATO commanders — are the 108 highly accurate Pershing-2 missiles stationed in West Germany, which can reach the Soviet Union. The missiles are said to "couple" the defense of Europe and the United

States. But if Reykjavik is translated into arms reduction accords, the Pershings seem likely to be traded away, along with American ground-launched cruise missiles, in return for the destruction of all but 100 of the Soviet Union's 441 SS-20's.

The virtual abolition of a whole category of nuclear weapons is a tempting goal for Mr. Reagan and some of his political allies like Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. But for NATO it could mean renewed demands for increased spending on conventional defense when most governments are feeling strapped. Meanwhile, Mr. Gorbachev and his allies are also keeping up the pressure for conventional-force reductions. In June, the Warsaw Pact issued a so-called "Budapest appeal" urging a swift demobilization of 150,000 troops on both sides — from the Atlantic to the Urals — to be followed by mutual reductions of 500,000 by the early 1990's.

The Atlantic alliance is belatedly shaping its own response to the Budapest appeal. But at a time when the President of the United States is challenging the very notion of nuclear deterrence, there is going to be little enthusiasm in Western Europe for negotiations that might lead to major withdrawals of American troops. "They don't want to be too closely coupled with us — or decoupled from us," said an American official of the jumpy allies and their contradictory impulses. "They just want to keep hugging us."

A New Regional Unity Grows Around Natural Resources, Nuclear Issue

South Pacific Comes of Age in Global Politics

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

THROUGH most of history, the South Pacific, with its tens of thousands of islands and more than five million square miles of sea, was a singular world only in the minds of travelers, romantics and naval strategists. Now from Kiribati to Canberra, from Papua New Guinea to Polynesia, its leaders say that shared problems are bringing their 20 or so diverse countries and dependencies together into the beginnings of a definable political and economic region.

The South Pacific, the last area of the world to be explored, colonized and granted independence, is also the last to think of itself in regional terms, scholars say. Nonetheless, new Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian nations, in partnership with transplanted Europeans of New Zealand and Australia, are beginning to make common cause. They seek to increase Western economic help, ban nuclear weapons ("Test them in Paris," a T-shirt says) and end the remnants of colonialism in French New Caledonia and the remaining American territories. Many face the problems of overpopulation coupled with underdevelopment of land and people; all are trying to preserve old cultures in the video age.

Suva, Fiji's modern capital, with good communications, air and computer links and the wide use of the English language, is the focus of many of these activities. It is the home of the South Pacific Forum, whose 13 members are Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Mauri, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. The

Forum's agencies have helped create a regional shipping line and organizations to foster cooperation on fisheries, airlines and tourism.

They have had some success in parceling out money-earning ventures (airline routes, for example) among disparate nations. Australia, the largest member, is a continent with 15 million people; its economic moves have immediate effects throughout the region. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have about 3 million people each, while Niue, the smallest member, is a coral island only 43 miles around, with fewer than 3,000 people.

Suva is the main center of the University of the South Pacific, where an international faculty produces analytical and critical works on the region as well as an arts program that links island cultures. Islands Business, the region's leading news magazine, is published here, as is a bold new periodical called Pacific Woman.

In Congressional testimony last month, a United States aid official talked of a "new awareness" in the South Pacific to which American policymakers would have to respond. Moscow has been sending envoys for several years to negotiate fishing, trade and aid agreements, but its success has been limited; a much-publicized fishing treaty with Kiribati was allowed to lapse this month after the Russians demanded a reduction in the \$1.6 million annual fee.

Last week, the United States signed its first fisheries agreement in the area. If the pact is ratified by the Senate, 16 Pacific countries will share \$60 million over the next five years in fees and development aid.

While most islands have little to offer but beaches and tropical agriculture, others — especially in Melanesia, are thought to have potentially large gold reserves.



A street in Suva, the capital of Fiji.

Oil has been found in the highlands of Papua New Guinea, which also has considerable copper. New Caledonia has nickel. Other islands have hardwood forests.

Leaders in New Zealand, Australia, the United States and France have voiced concern that as the Soviet Union increases its Pacific military presence, island nations unable to find development partners or buyers for their products will be tempted to rent real estate instead. Moscow is looking for port facilities and landing rights, island officials say.

The South Pacific Forum has also been increasingly active on political issues, according to diplomats and regional leaders. Its membership is limited to countries that are independent or nearly so, and recent attention has been directed to French-ruled New Caledonia. The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front there gets strong support from fellow Melanesians in Papua New Guinea, the Solomons and Vanuatu. This year, for the first time, all the nations in the region, including New Zealand and Australia, joined to pressure France in the United Nations decolonization committee.

French nuclear tests in the Pacific are another major concern. When French agents were incriminated in the attempt to destroy the antinuclear protest ship Rainbow Warrior at Auckland, New Zealand, last year, regional leaders were stunned. "The lack of respect for a sovereign nation was a shock to us all," said Ezekiel Alebu, Deputy Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands. He called French behavior an "act of barbarism."

Pacific islanders frequently contrast their relations with France and with Australia, a former colonial administrator (and some would say exploiter), which has evolved into a regional partner. It is now the region's largest aid donor, source of educational opportunity and provider of tourist revenues.

"We very much appreciate the attitude of Australia and New Zealand," Mr. Alebu said. "They see us as neighbors. We discuss things as equals."

General Motors and I.B.M. Announced Their Departure Last Week

Leaving South Africa Increasingly Alone With Its Troubles

By ALAN COWELL

JOHANNESBURG
THE advertisements on the state radio seem designed to reassure and register, perhaps, a little defiance. Sanctions or no sanctions, one says, South African Airways will get you to the United States. Along Johannesburg streets, newspaper billboards reflect the same news of economic punishment. "Disinvestment: more to follow?" was a headline in Business Day, a financial newspaper.

Long anticipated in view of the Government's reluctance to satisfy foreign demands for change, disinvestment by prominent companies came to South Africa last week with the announced withdrawal of General Motors and I.B.M. Coca-Cola had already shed its holding. Honeywell was reportedly contemplating similar action.

The indicators suggest a nation under siege. And, to an increasingly visible extent, the besiegers are Americans, for reasons blending some indignation with much expediency, far ahead of their Western allies in punishing a land that the Reagan Administration seeks to coax, rather than bludgeon, toward racial and political change. The forecast among many business analysts was that once major American corporations had withdrawn, smaller outfits would follow, their operations purchased at knockdown prices by South Africans keen to assure customers that business would not be affected.

But these are not the only visions in a land once seen as an investment paradise because of cheap labor and a blossoming economy. There are probably more B.M.W. and Mercedes sedans in Johannesburg's affluent northern suburbs than in most German cities, and West German companies, among South Africa's leading trading partners, have shown reluctance to abandon the market. Britain, moreover, is reckoned to be the biggest foreign investor, with direct and indirect investments estimated at \$27 billion. "The British involvement is that much more pervasive and deep than America's," a British official said, "and British firms rely on South Africa for a much larger share of their profits than do the Americans." So they displayed little inclination, he said, to follow the American example. While Japan has followed Washington in imposing some sanctions, its long-term policy of franchising and licensing — particularly in automobiles — rather than investing directly seems unchanged. So many commentators are asking: "Why America, why now and what will their departure mean to issues such as the equal employment codes once used to justify the American corporate presence?"

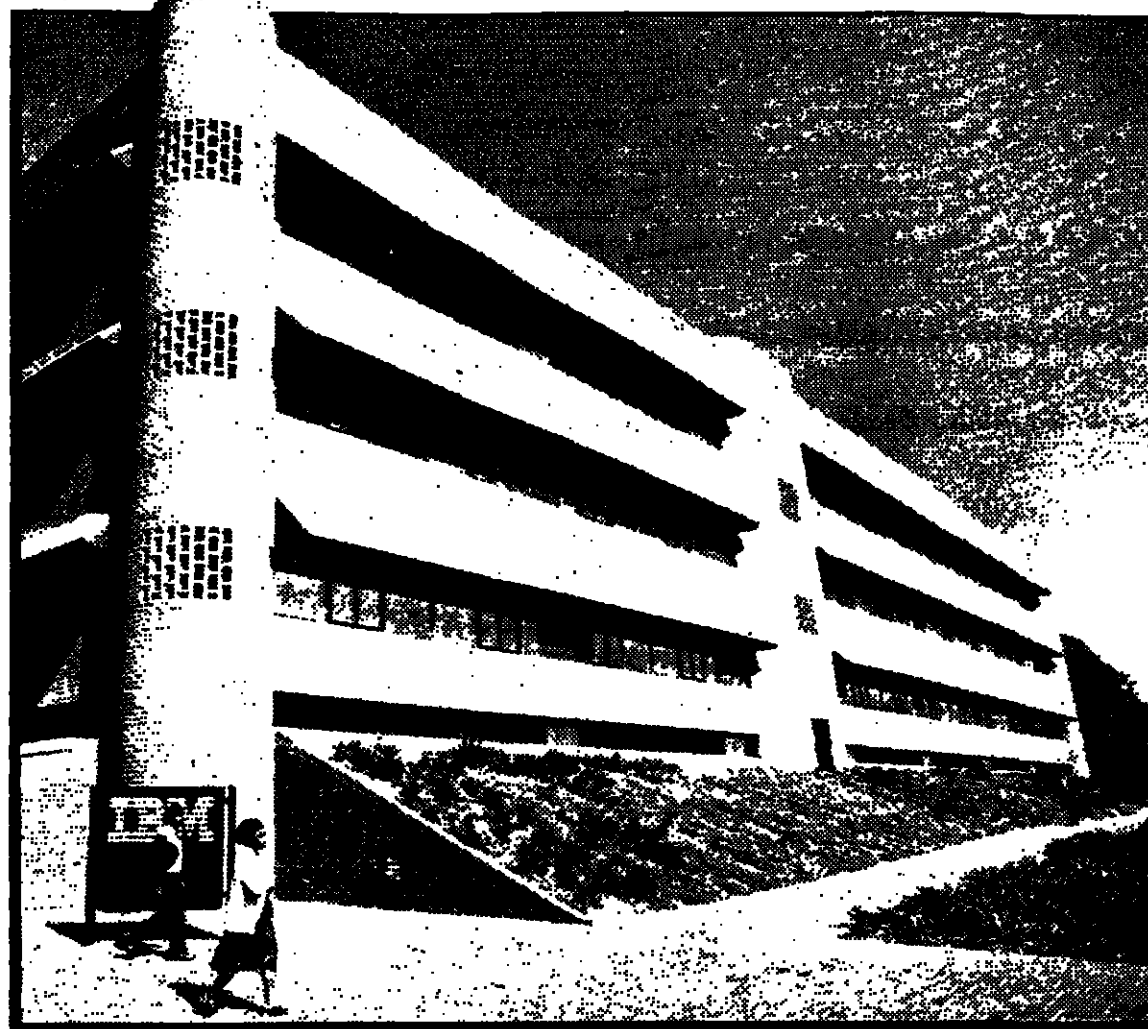
"American profits from South Africa," a Western economist said, "represent only a small proportion of overall corporate profits, and South Africa is a major political issue in the U.S. to a greater extent than in Britain or West Germany." American companies who accepted the Sullivan equal employment code accounted for an estimated 1 percent of the potential work force of six million blacks. So the suggestion is that American corporate influence is limited, and that the so-called "hassle factor" — balancing wider costs against proportionally small profits — was a critical consideration. "G.M.'s been taking a hiding in the U.S. for its investment here," said Bob White, the American managing director of the General Motors Corporation subsidiary. "You can take it a little better when you're making money, but we've been losing for years."

The sense of an economy in trouble, led by politicians unable or unwilling to court foreign benevolence, emerged anew in a document leaked by the American consulate here. South Africa, the report says, is "closer to becoming just another African state — a chronic debtor, import-starved, ridden with ethnic diversities, a repressive regime unable to manage its own domestic constituency in any positive way, whose only leverage is its ability to manipulate foreign governments and attract international attention for better or for worse."

"This is not an ambience which can attract U.S. trade and investment," the report says. The emerging South African business motto is: "Business as usual." While the psychological impact of the withdrawals may deepen a sense of isolation, the South Africans taking over formerly American compa-



Workers at a General Motors plant in Port Elizabeth, South Africa; an I.B.M. office in a Johannesburg suburb.



Gamma-Liaison/Peter Jordan (General Motors); Black Star/Selwyn Tait

nies seem well-placed to make profits. The sale of franchises and licenses offers compensation to the Americans, and the I.B.M. transaction is said to offer a commitment to transfer new technology. It is not clear, however, how this fits in with restrictions on the sale of American computer technology to the South African security forces and other apartheid-linked agencies.

General Motors, too, has reasons for disposing of its business here. South African automotive sales have been shrinking, and some plants are working at only one-third of capacity. The industry lost \$200 million last year and is

expected to do worse this year. By selling, G.M. frees itself of operating costs while maintaining earnings from licensing. Moreover, Mr. White said, the deal will permit General Motors to buy back into its erstwhile subsidiary if the market — and the politics — change.

But that does not cloak different issues. Twenty-nine other American companies have pulled out this year; an estimated 240 are staying on. Last year 39 concerns left, many for economic reasons, reducing direct American investment for 1985 to \$1.3 billion, down from \$2.6 billion in 1981. The overall capital drain last year has been esti-

mated at \$4 billion. Without foreign capital, business economists say, the economy cannot grow to keep pace with the rapidly expanding, politicized black population.

Some analysts argue that withdrawal of the corporate presence will diminish the American funds available for the advancement of blacks, leaving behind an angrier black community without work or prospects. "By liquidating its interests in this part of the world, the U.S. sheds any responsibility for the region, and leaves the future to be determined by others who will, one may be sure, be less well-intended," Business Day said.

President of Mozambique Is Killed

Violent Reaction to a South African Crash



Police dispersing demonstrators who set fire to a South African Airways office in Harare, Zimbabwe, last week.

PRESIDENT Samora M. Machel, a flight engineer, was killed last week in a plane crash that generated immediate political confusion. Twenty-nine other Mozambique officials and aides and four members of the twin-engine jet's Soviet crew were also killed. The Mozambique leader's Soviet-built plane crashed in South Africa near the Mozambique border. The sole Soviet survivor,

Vladimir Novoselov, a flight engineer, reportedly hearing a "boom" before the plane crashed. South African newspapers blamed poor weather and pilot error, an explanation rejected by Tass, the Soviet press agency, as "anti-Soviet." South Africa, which has supported anti-Machel rebels, invited Mozambican and other foreign officials to help investigate.

Mr. Machel, a charismatic former guerrilla leader, had been President since his country became independent of Portugal in 1975. A Marxist, he

had adopted a pragmatic line and was credited with \$40 million annually in foreign aid. The White House expressed deep regret at his death.

The reaction was more violent in Harare, Zimbabwe, where angry youths stoned the United States Embassy and burned the South African Airways office. Nonviolent demonstrations were held in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and at Witwatersrand University in South Africa. Maputo, the Mozambique capital, mourned quietly.

Her Leading Rival Appears to Outmaneuver Her



Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile

Gamma-Liaison/Rob Nickelsberg

Is Aquino Falling Behind In Political Posturing?

By SETH MYDANS

MANILA
"JOHNNY, won't you come join us?" President Corason C. Aquino asked her truculent Defense Minister as she posed with newly promoted generals at a ceremony in her office last week. "No, Ma'am, only you, only you," Juan Ponce Enrile replied, raising his hands and bowing slightly.

True, protocol may not have called for him to join that particular photograph, but the invitation and the pointed refusal appeared to symbolize what was seen here as a decisive moment in the evolution of Mrs. Aquino's struggling new Government. It was a small feat in the mutual posturing between two powerful figures who, as one Filipino put it, "share a common goal: they both want to be President." For weeks now, Mr. Enrile has been refusing to join the activities of a Government he says does not seem to want him,

boycotting one Cabinet meeting, remaining obstinately silent at another, but raising a storm of criticism in speeches, rallies and radio interviews around the country.

The controversy reached a head at a late-night talk between the two leaders last week, and it appeared to have been calmed for the moment by the President's concessions. But there was a sense in Manila that something highly significant had happened, that the direction of Philippine politics had been dramatically changed.

Just what had happened remained a matter of debate. Mutual posturing seemed to have played a central role. "In the Philippines, it's like a cockfight, with both birds puffing up their feathers," said a visiting American political scientist. "The rooster that runs loses." The "peaceful revolution," as it is called here was an example of this phenomenon on a grand scale. Each side deployed its forces in impressive fashion, with Mr. Marcos finally fleeing after four days of intense posturing. Mr. Enrile, who had also been Mr.

Marcos's Defense Minister, broke with him to play a central role in that revolt, and it appeared that he might be hoping once again to drive a President from power. "What we're seeing now is a series of rhetorical exercises rather than concrete steps," the American scholar said. "Both parties are trying to maneuver so that when Enrile finally breaks with the Government the other one will take the blame." After weeks of agitation that Mrs. Aquino studiously ignored, Mr. Enrile caught her attention last week. With threats of a destabilizing break from Government, a vigorous campaign for support within the military and possibly a real threat of armed action, he appeared to have forced the President into moves that reflected his demands.

The changes Mrs. Aquino announced — a tougher and more coherent policy on the insurgency and the removal of some unsuccessful appointees to local office — were not in themselves controversial. To an extent, they, too, involved posturing: She announced a deadline for conclusion of cease-fire talks but did not name a date.

Indeed, many of the moves Mr. Enrile has been calling for seem to have tapped into popular issues that combine anti-Communist sentiment and a frustration with the slow pace of Mrs. Aquino's Government. For the first time since her triumphant campaign to oust Mr. Marcos, there were signs that Mrs. Aquino had faltered in her uncanny sense of the public mood, and that a rival had successfully seized issues she had missed. She appeared to have been caught off guard at the success of Mr. Enrile's anti-Communist campaign and the popular response to his calls for changes in Government personnel, not only at the local level but in the Cabinet itself.

Though the moves Mrs. Aquino announced appeared to be an evolution rather than a break in her policy, their timing and suddenness, the day after her late-night meeting with Mr. Enrile, have been taken by most Filipinos as a sign that the Defense Minister has for the first time won a round in his campaign for Government influence.

Mrs. Aquino's aides said they hoped her concessions had defused the problem, but yesterday Mr. Enrile resumed his critical remarks. An Enrile aide said the minister had a political agenda that called for major changes in Mrs. Aquino's Government and policies that he conceded were, perhaps intentionally, impossible for her to meet. "He is laying the basis for an eventual separation from the Government," the aide said.

But he cautioned, as most Filipinos have come to recognize, that Mr. Enrile, like his mentor, Mr. Marcos, is not a man whose moves are easy to predict or understand. Analysis was further complicated by the fact that Mr. Enrile, again like the former President, is an avowed student of psychological warfare and employs his aides to spread a cloud of disinformation.

Conservatives Benefit

Greek Socialist Austerity Prompts a Leftist Rebuff

By HENRY KAMM

ATHENS
LAST Sunday marked a low point in Andreas Papandreu's five-year tenure as the first Socialist Prime Minister of Greece.

In nationwide local elections, voters ousted Socialists in the places where it hurt the most — the country's three biggest cities — Athens, Salonika and Piraeus, traditional left-wing bastions.

The rebuff ended a winning streak for the charismatic Mr. Papandreu. Since he led his party to victory in 1981, it has three times reasserted its hold over the electorate in national, local and European Parliament elections.

Indeed, the Socialists pointed to returns showing that in the 303 localities that chose administrators in two rounds of voting Oct. 12 and 19, they elected 146 mayors to only 78 for their chief rivals, the conservative New Democracy Party. But this could not hide embarrassment that the Papandreu magic had for the first time failed in the three big cities, the focal points of national politics. Communist voters brought about the failure. Their leaders had called on Communists to punish the Socialists by voting for conservatives in the two-candidate mayoral runoffs in Athens, and the voters did so. Communists in Piraeus and Salonika also abstained or perhaps voted for the conservatives.

The rebuff from the left is generally considered the price Mr. Papandreu had to pay for the year-old austerity measures that have reversed his Government's fulfillment of electoral promises. To combat inflation of more than 20 percent a year and a foreign debt of more than \$15 billion, the Government has sharply limited wage increases, raised the cost of a broad range of goods and services, loosened rent

controls and drastically reduced social programs.

The Communists evidently realize that the Prime Minister cannot afford to yield to their economic demands without jeopardizing the essential support of the European Community and raising the specter of having to turn to the International Monetary Fund. They have chosen instead to demand a political price for their support: a change in the electoral system that would force Mr. Papandreu to turn to them for help in forming a Government.

The demand poses a dilemma to Mr. Papandreu. It is how to settle his dispute with a Communist party that is a staunch ally of the Soviet Union while at the same time improving relations with the United States.

Papandreu's Dilemma

Many in Washington distrust Mr. Papandreu as much as Greek conservatives do, and any warning of the atmosphere between Socialists and Communists would cool Greek-American relations. Because it is Greece's principal source of military support, as well as the power whose backing Greece needs to remain creditworthy in the strict international financial community, Mr. Papandreu can ill afford to alienate the United States.

Mr. Papandreu's dilemma is aggravated by what is seen here as his intention to renege on his campaign promise to oust America's military bases from Greece, which is thought to be necessary to improve Greece's standing in Washington.

The base agreement expires at the end of 1988, six months before the end of the Government's term. Few analysts here are prepared to venture predictions for that period except to express a belief that the contradictory pulls on the Prime Minister make it likely that elections will take place before the June 1989 deadline.

The Nation

Tax Bill Is Signed, And Its Revision Gets Under Way

The Tax Reform Act of 1986, declared President Reagan as he signed the most sweeping overhaul of the Federal income tax in 40 years, is "less a reform than a revolution." The celebratory signing ceremony, before an audience of more than 1,000 on the White House South Lawn, marked less an end than a beginning. The new volume of law will produce volumes of regulations on which the Internal Revenue Service has just begun, and, if history is any guide, yet another tax law, perhaps two.

One reason the legislators will go at it again is drafting errors and the need for "technical corrections," such as giving the proper address for Carnegie Hall in Manhattan, one of a number of beneficiaries of specially tailored tax breaks. Another is a lack of Congressional agreement on the last few such "transition rules."

A third reason could be the new

law's design. Intended to be "revenue neutral" — it is written to raise business taxes by \$120 billion over the next five years while cutting taxes for individuals by the same amount — many economists think it will cost the Government \$20 billion a year, and pressure to raise taxes to cut the deficit is growing. The Reagan tax cuts of 1981 were followed by tax increases, in the form of adjustments, in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Meese Dissents On the High Court

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d extended his constitutional critique in a new direction, aiming at what he called an "astounding" arrogation of power by the Supreme Court and at those who place its rulings "on a par with the Constitution itself." A High Court decision, he said in a speech at Tulane University in New Orleans, "does not establish a 'supreme law of the land' that is binding on all persons and parts of Government, henceforth and forevermore."

Many legal scholars — including some who agreed with Mr. Meese that the Court in a 1958 ruling used overly sweeping language in calling its 1954 desegregation decision "the supreme law of the land" — expressed concern that his statements could be taken as encouraging defiance of Court rulings. Disregarding their status as law would "shake the foundations of our system," said Eugene C. Thomas, president of the American Bar Association. A Meese spokesman said later that the Attorney General was advocating dissent only "in a responsible fashion" — seeking a constitutional amendment, for example.

Leading the Reagan Administration's efforts to shrink the role of the courts in setting national policy, Mr. Meese has in the past accused the judiciary of usurping legislative powers and of using the Constitution as "an empty vessel into which each generation may pour its passion and prejudice." Instead, he believes, the courts should defer to elected officials on such issues as abortion and affirmative action unless laws clearly conflict with the "original intentions" of the Constitution's framers.

Caroline Rand Herron and Martha A. Miles

In Brief

People's Sale Approved

Applying a broader test than it had only two weeks ago, the Transportation Department gave final approval last week to the acquisition that will make the Texas Air Corporation the

largest airline holding company in the country — the \$301 million purchase of financially troubled People Express Inc. and its bankrupt subsidiary, Frontier Airlines. Rather than examining the impact on competition at airports in Washington, D.C., Denver and the New York City area, its recent concern, the agency said it had found that facilities and terminals in existence or under construction would "insure" the ability of other airlines to compete with Texas Air's carriers. They include Eastern Air Lines, Continental Air Lines and New York Airlines Inc. With People's and Frontier, the Houston-based corporation commands 20.1 percent of the market.

Mixed Reviews

The last major economic reports before Election Day produced, not surprisingly, sharply partisan assessments. The President in his weekly radio address yesterday and spokesmen for the Administration, which has been predicting a growth rate of 4 percent this year, hailed the third quarter's annualized 2.4 percent growth rate as a sign of expansion ahead under Republican policies; Democrats called the July-to-September report anemic.

As for inflation, consumer prices rose a modest three-tenths of 1 percent in September. The figure means a 1.3 percent rise in Social Security and related benefits for 1987. That will be the smallest increase by far since those benefits were tied to inflation in 1975, largely because tumbling oil prices kept consumer inflation nearly flat for most of 1986. Economists generally agree that inflation has returned to about 4 percent, its level for most of the 1980's.

Federal Licensing

A favored tactic of legislators who support marginal measures is to piggyback them on bills that are sure to pass. In the closing days of the 99th Congress, one such certainty was the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. So when President Reagan signs it into law, as he is expected to do this week, he will also be approving the first Federal standards for licensing

commercial bus and truck drivers. Under the new law, truck and bus drivers will be allowed to hold licenses from only one state, and there will be a computerized national file to keep track of violations. Senator John C. Danforth, the Missouri Republican who added the provisions of a truck safety bill to the omnibus drug measure last month, said multiple licenses have helped some drivers avoid the effects of suspensions or revocations.

Verbatim: That Time in Korea

"My single distinct memory is of Pat, with a big grin on his face, standing on the dock at Kobe after his second phone call, saying something like, 'So long, you guys — good luck,' and telling us that his father had gotten him out of combat duty... I remember being amazed at the time that a U.S. Senator had that kind of power."

Paul N. McCloskey Jr.

Former Representative and a Korean War veteran, speaking of the Rev. Pat Robertson, whose father was Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia.

"It is important that I demonstrate the falsehoods of these stories. Otherwise, if I am elected President, how could I as Commander-in-Chief ever order a young American into combat if the record is not absolutely clear that I never shirked military duty?"

The Rev. Pat Robertson

the television evangelist, filing a libel suit against Mr. McCloskey.

A White House Commission and Others Make Open Space a Priority

Some Measure the Nation's Progress by What Is Not Built



Cyclists and strollers on the "linear" park that was once the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad right of way.

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

WASHINGTON — During the Civil War, the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad carried Union and Confederate troops back and forth from the Shenandoah Valley to the Potomac River. The right of way now serves a distinctly different purpose. Running through the middle of one of the more rapidly growing areas of the country, it has become what is known as a "linear" park, used by more than a million people a year for biking, hiking, jogging and picnicking.

The purchase of the 100-foot-wide, 44-mile-long strip by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority in 1977 is an early example of what has become a national movement to turn abandoned railroad rights of way into parkland. And that is only one in an increasing array of techniques to preserve the nation's remaining open space.

The open-space effort has been given a top priority in a draft report by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, created to make recommendations on long-range policies for outdoor recreation. As Michael P. Rogers, a commission staff member, put it recently: "We were told by local leaders around the country that community assets such as rivers, coastlines, waterfronts, wetlands, wildlife habitats and historical sites were being threatened by ticky-tacky development."

Many community leaders warned, Mr. Rogers added, that in 10 to 20 years little open space would be left to save. Others believe there is even less time. According to Robert L. Bendick Jr., director of Rhode Island's Department of Environmental Management, "We have five years to preserve what is important about our state." And for Rhode Islanders, he added, public access "is not an upper-class issue."

"It is the poor people and urban dwellers," Mr. Bendick said, "that need public open space."

The national commission's draft report calls for the creation of a fund to provide \$1 billion a year to acquire and protect open space and, in some cases, develop it for recreation. It also recommends creating a national system of "greenways" accessible to metropolitan areas.

Most experts agree with Michael Mantell, senior associate for the Conservation Foundation, that efforts to preserve open space "will have to work in and around development, with a mix of private and public owners." The reasons, he said, are "that there are few remaining tracts of land to set aside, the cost of remaining land, the need to preserve the local tax base and the needs of communities for economic development."

Among states issuing bonds to acquire and protect open space are New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In some Massachusetts counties, revenues from a tax on the sale of homes and commercial property is set aside in a "land bank" for open-space acquisition.

According to Ben Emory, president of the Land Trust Exchange, a coalition of local land trusts, private efforts range from acquiring outright title to farms and other open land through donations or purchase to acquiring conservation easements, which permit a landowner to retain title but restrict the use of the land to protect wildlife or meet other environmental concerns.

Increasing use, he said, is being made of "limited development projects," under which part of an open space is protected and part is made available for development. The Brandywine Conservancy in Chadds Ford, Pa., for example, acquired property known as the King Ranch, selling most of it for residential development with conservation easements, but retaining areas crucial to the protection of the Brandywine watershed.

In other areas, local ordinances are helping preserve open space through exactions on developers. As a condition of construction of the Sea Ranch condominium hotel in Sonoma County, Calif., for example, the builders were required to provide public access to the ocean.

Many communities have been finding that preserving open space can make economic sense, attracting compatible residential and commercial development. As the executive director of the Northeast Virginia Park Authority, Darrell G. Winslow, put it of the park on the old railway right of way, "This has been tremendous for business along the way."

Toting Up the Region's Resources

WHAT a draft report of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors proposes for the national level, the Regional Plan Association has undertaken in the 31-county New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area.

The association, which has tracked development in the region for half a century, is halfway through an ambitious three-year project to inventory the region's 13,767 square miles and focus attention on crucial open space needs.

Preliminary findings indicate that since 1963 the region has lost 934 square miles of open space — the equivalent of two Manhattan islands a year — to new development, much of it to housing for the so-called baby-boom generation. Hooper L. Brooks, director of the project, estimates that by the end of the century, an additional 1,000 square miles will have been consumed.

Mr. Brooks said nearly 1,500 square miles has been set aside as public open space — 10.8 percent of all the land from Dutchess County,

N.Y., to Ocean County, N.J. The association is compiling a county-by-county inventory of land use and open space "targets of opportunity."

Atop the list will be Sterling Forest, a 19,900-acre tract straddling the New York-New Jersey border. Conservationists are pushing public acquisition of at least half of the privately owned property to create a greenway extending from Greenwood Lake to West Point, a total of almost 90,000 acres within an hour's drive of Manhattan.

—ANTHONY DePALMA

Judges Are Charged in Philadelphia; In Boston, Police Are Suspected

Suddenly, It's Open Season On Public Servants

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

WASHINGTON — WHILE New York City is being staggered almost daily, by new allegations of bribes or shakedowns by prominent political figures, such cities as Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago are also watching scandals unfold.

Last week in Philadelphia, a Federal grand jury indicted two judges and 17 officials of a roofer's union on charges including bribery and extortion. The judges, who could get 20-year jail terms, are among 50 public officials who received gifts of as much as \$500 from the union, according to the indictment; the United States Attorney declined to explain in detail why only two were indicted.

In Boston, the Federal authorities subpoenaed city records last week as part of a three-year investigation of whether police officers demanded payoffs from bars and restaurants in connection with liquor licenses.

"Things are bad and getting worse," said Edward D. Feigenbaum, director of legal affairs for the Council of State Governments. "We are seeing a lot more people brought before various boards, commissions, agencies and tribunals, being called to task for their conduct. I don't know if there's more misconduct going on or we just have higher standards and we're more aware of it."

Some experts are concerned that a factor contribut-



David Gohere

ing to the trend is the hodgepodge of state and local ethics laws, most of them enacted in the last decade. "There's no consistency," said Stanley Brand, a former chief legal officer of the House of Representatives who now specializes in ethics cases. "It makes for a very difficult time for public officials, because they have to figure out what they're supposed to do, and not do."

One official, John F. Herrity, chairman of the Fairfax County Board in Virginia, was convicted in August on

charges that arose from a real estate venture in which he was involved. Mr. Herrity appealed on the ground that the state public disclosure law applies only to Fairfax County and that this meant he was unfairly singled out. The courts said the Legislature was entitled to pass special rules for a county with a history of zoning scandals.

Virginia is, along with New York, among the handful of states with only minimal ethics laws; a commission named in response to the New York City scandals re-

ported last month that state ethics laws were "inadequate" and "unenforceable." (Another New York City indictment, Page 8.)

New York is one of 10 states with no law forbidding the use of a public position for personal benefit, according to data compiled by the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws and the Council of State Governments. Fifteen states do not require competitive bidding on state contracts, the councils found, and 22 have no law restricting public officials' outside employment or business activities. The councils say California, Illinois and Washington have the strictest ethics laws.

Mr. Brand said Federal standards are usually, but not always, tougher than those of the states, and state and Federal prosecutors often have very different interpretations of similar laws.

Whatever the reason, there has been a flurry of misconduct cases with a wide variety of outcomes. In Ohio, for example, several aides and campaign supporters of Gov. Richard Celeste have been indicted; former Gov. James A. Rhodes has made this a central theme of his campaign to oust Mr. Celeste from the governor's office, but polls indicate that voters are not much interested.

In New Mexico, several officials in the administration of Gov. Toney Anaya have been indicted, and Mr. Anaya himself was the target of numerous Federal investigations; the inquiries completed so far have found no wrongdoing. In Virginia, State Senator Peter H. Babalas was acquitted in August of a charge that he helped kill legislation that would have harmed one of his legal clients; the judge said he could not divine the intent of Mr. Babalas, who is now chairman of the state Senate committee that deals with ethical issues.

Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana was acquitted of Federal fraud charges last year; last month Howard Marseless, the state pardon board's chairman, and Joe Delplait, a state representative and a key legislative ally of the governor, were indicted on bribery charges.

And then there is Chicago, which has had several corruption scandals — the latest one involves allegations that a deputy director of revenue took bribes from the same collection company linked to a current New York case — despite Illinois' strong ethics laws. "Even if you have good laws, that doesn't mean that everybody is going to comply," Mr. Feigenbaum said. "Conversely, if you have no laws, that doesn't mean that everybody is corrupt."

Wealthiest Woman in America

By THOMAS C. HAYES

THE tomatoes were ripening on one of the family farms, so Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf persuaded her sister, Margaret Hunt Hill, and her three brothers, Nelson Bunker, W. Herbert and Lamar, to come out last month for a day of picking. And there they were, five people with a total net worth of at least \$3 billion and an age range from 71 (Margaret) to 54 (Lamar), sweating under the blazing Texas sun.

For Mrs. Schoellkopf, by all accounts an unassuming and gracious woman, it was just another of those impromptu gatherings that has helped keep together the children of the late H. L. Hunt and his first wife, Lydia. It is the Hunts' money, however, and what they have done with it, that has always proved most fascinating to others. For years the Hunt brothers have captured the public's imagination with a series of financial high-wire acts in silver, sugar and oil — which have helped pare billions from a family fortune estimated six years ago at \$14 billion. Now, as the brothers enter bankruptcy court to protect their flagship enterprise from its creditors, it is Mrs. Schoellkopf who is emerging as the richest Hunt, and the nation's wealthiest woman.

It is a title earned for her by others, primarily a handful of dedicated business advisors with a little oversight by her son. Mrs. Schoellkopf has so little to do with her fortune that she has even turned down the opportunity to be a director of the businesses established under her trust. If she has had any influence on the management of her enormous wealth, it has been to instill a certain ethos among the people in charge — an insistence on integrity and propriety that has been markedly absent from her brothers' affairs. Operating by their own, stricter rules, her advisors have managed not only to avoid the financial pitfalls to which her brothers have succumbed, they have outperformed the foundering Texas economy.

In a rare series of interviews in which Mrs. Schoellkopf's top executives detailed the cautious philosophies, gradual diversification steps and financial profiles of the various businesses in the Caroline Hunt Trust Estate, they put the net worth of her trust at more than \$1 billion. That compares with estimates, by Forbes magazine, of at least \$1 billion for the combined trusts of Mrs. Hill and her mentally-impaired eldest brother, Haroldson (Hassie) L. Hunt Jr., and of about \$1 billion for Bunker, Herbert and Lamar combined. The trusts were set up 50 years ago by their father, the legendary wildcatter, who was thought to be the world's richest man when he died in 1974 at the age of 85. (H.L. Hunt, who married three times, left the bulk of his fortune to his so-called first family.)

One reason for the preservation of the two sisters' fortunes is that both women have avoided — and, in fact, taken measures to separate themselves from — the financial derring-do of their more flamboyant brothers. They have otherwise taken vastly different approaches to their money. Margaret Hill, H.L. Hunt's first-born and thought by many to have the most astute business mind of the six children, has a lower public profile than Mrs. Schoellkopf, but maintains a steady grip on her trust's investments. While leaving operating details to others, she has a reputation for demanding top performance in even the smallest transactions.



Mrs. Schoellkopf at the Dallas Crescent Club, owned by her trust.

"Margaret is a different personality from me," Mrs. Schoellkopf said. "She probably has more decided opinions and expresses them more freely."

Mrs. Schoellkopf, on the other hand, has devoted most of her 63 years to raising five children and doing good works in Dallas. In her own words, she is a "figurehead" who happily promotes the exclusive hotels and office complexes owned by her trust, chatting with guests at openings and other public events, and giving homespun pep talks to employees. Publicists for Rosewood's hotels say she is as big an attraction in Texas as Larry Hagman, the actor who plays J.R. Ewing in "Dallas."

Her wealth, contained in the Caroline Hunt Trust Estate, or the Caroline Trust, as it is commonly called, includes five businesses clustered under a holding company called the Rosewood Corporation — Rose is Mrs. Schoellkopf's middle name — plus a profitable Dallas thrift institution and assorted ranch and timberlands. Although Rosewood includes oil and gas properties, it has attracted the most attention for its plunge into the luxury hotel business, starting with the lavish Mansion at Turtle Creek in Dallas in 1979, and into real estate. Rosewood also owns, manages or plans to develop hotels or office developments in Houston, Washington, New York and other cities. Not all the ventures have been successful, and Rosewood has lost as well as made millions. Executives say that the corporation's revenues this year will be flat, at about \$242 million.

Rosewood Properties, as the trust's real-estate arm is called, was the inspiration partly of Mrs. Schoellkopf's eldest son, Stephen Sands. (All five children are from an earlier marriage.) Stephen, 40, first sold bill-

board space for the Hunt family real-estate business after receiving an M.B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University in 1970, and gravitated toward more involvement in the Caroline Trust in the late 70's because of what he described as "a sort of vacuum" in the management of several properties. Less frugal than his mother, he drives a gold '84 Mercedes, dresses expensively and, with his wife, Marcy, hobnobs with the jet set at the plush hotels, restaurants and ski resorts of Europe. A few years ago, he hired the interior designer for the Hotel Crescent Court, a posh Rosewood property, to design an 8,800-square-foot home for his family in Highland Park.

Along with Stephen, Bunker, 38, and David Sands, 36, and Laurie Sands Harrison, 30, are directors of each of the trust's businesses; the fourth son, Patrick, a 23-year-old, is in management training at a store owned by Rosewood. All five Sands children are in-line to share the trust's assets equally, 21 years after Mrs. Schoellkopf's death. But such a disposition of assets, as Mr. Sands noted, could easily be 50 years away. And that has given the Sands brothers and sister, who have a total of 11 children of their own, the sort of long-range perspective that makes Japanese trading companies seem short-sighted. The Sands, all of whom live in Dallas, want growth, but they are not in a hurry. "We all agree that you're better off trying to build things, as opposed to being a trader," Stephen Sands said. "In general, we're more interested in building assets over time than in making quick profits."

They have left the analysis and negotiations on major investment issues to Rosewood's president and chief executive, Don W. Crisp, 44, and the business specialists he has recruited. A former accountant with

Arthur Andersen and chief financial officer of a local thrift institution, the Texas-born Mr. Crisp joined the trust in 1977 and, in many ways, is a mentor for the Sands.

Many of Mr. Crisp's recruits are active churchmen and, while that is not uncommon in the Bible Belt, the executives suggest that Christian principles pervade decision-making at Rosewood more than is usually the case in business. Church involvement is not discussed at job interviews, Mr. Crisp noted, but "if you're looking for people who fit into the corporate culture, it's not surprising" that many of his recruits are devout. He said he likes to hire people who "have an honesty, people that you like and can get along with. It's those personal characteristics that will pay off for you, as opposed to the view that you're going always to be smarter than everybody else, cutting better deals any way you can. We look for people where both sides can look back and feel like it was good for them." In addition to being held to a profit standard, executives are expected to approach and execute deals ethically and contribute a portion of profits regularly to local charities. "It's one of the things that makes my job a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," said June Lykes, 47, who heads Rosewood Properties.

Mr. Crisp's lieutenants include Mr. Lykes, a former planner for Waco, Tex., and development executive for the Southland Financial Corporation's Las Colinas office and residential community in suburban Dallas, who teaches Sunday Bible class; and Richard Schroeder, 42, a onetime petroleum engineer for Exxon who runs Rosewood Resources and is a pastor in a small, non-affiliated Christian church. The odd man out, in terms of background as well as religion, is Robert D. Zimmer, 49, a veteran hotel planner and designer who runs Rosewood Hotels. The son of a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production manager, he grew up in Hollywood and follows a private theology rooted in Catholicism and leaning toward Zen. An architect by trade, he worked for seven years in Hong Kong, Malaysia and elsewhere in Asia as a hotel planner and designer — an experience that gave him a taste for Zen as well as for Oriental art.

The Sands, according to Mr. Schroeder, are exceptional employees because they support their executives with deep, deep pockets, listen attentively to their plans and preferences and rarely ask for a change. That, in part, is due to an underlying consensus that plans are approved only if they meet a projected breakeven point usually three or four years away, Mr. Zimmer said. "There is this concept out there that Rosewood operates with unlimited funds," he said. "But we don't waste money. Mrs. Schoellkopf and the Sands are very frugal people." Nor do they take extreme risks, although some of the real-estate ventures have proved unexpectedly dicey. As one investment banker noted, the trust's managers have avoided the mistakes in their two main areas, energy and real estate, where Texas has suffered a torrent of bankruptcies. "They stuck to what they could do best," he said. "They may not be Wall Street slick, but I don't know that that's so bad anyway."

The Caroline trust has been able to act that way because in 1983 it, along with the Margaret and Hassie trusts, was separated from the brothers' interests. The separation grew out of the debacle in 1980 when the Hunt brothers sought to corner the silver market by buying up half the world's deliverable supply of silver — a venture that, when the market collapsed, cost them \$1.5 billion. The family permitted its oil company, Placid Oil, to cover the brothers' debts by borrowing \$1.1 billion; in turn, Placid took a majority share of the brothers' silver holdings. The agreement was predicated on the brothers' belief that silver prices would rise again. Instead, prices plummeted.

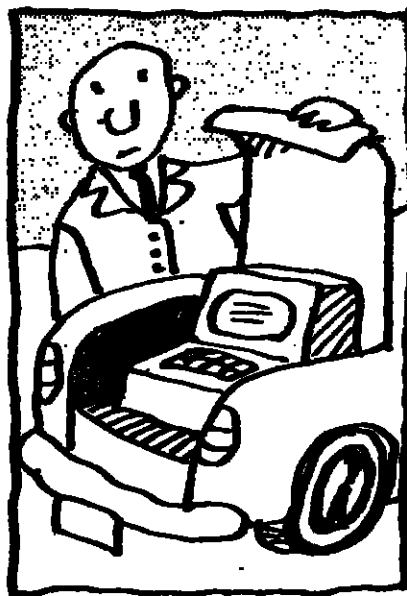
The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

G.M. and I.B.M. Exit South Africa

G.M. and I.B.M. will pull out of South Africa. And there were hints that Honeywell and Warner Communications would sell off their South African holdings as well. The companies, which acknowledge that they are bowing to pressure from apartheid foes, say the operations contribute only a fraction of their earnings. And in some instances, they are trying to negotiate terms that would let them return to South Africa if the political and economic atmosphere improves.

Some anti-apartheid forces hailed the moves, but others said divestiture is self-serving, since it does not shut down the operations, but only transfers control. They complain that blacks are unlikely to benefit, and that the decisions are economic, and not moral, ones. Still, most say the divestitures are likely to lead to more pullouts.



The New York Times/Michael A. Thomas

The economy grew at a 2.4 percent rate in the third quarter, according to preliminary data, a modest increase that was within expectations. But analysts said the rise in the G.N.P. is attributable mainly to the big jump in auto sales that resulted from low-cost financing incentive programs. They said other segments in the economy, such as personal savings and international trade, indicated a deeper weakness. ... But durable goods orders soared 4.9 percent in September, the biggest increase in almost two years. Although the Administration exulted in the increase, skeptics said it was mostly a matter of companies placing big orders before unfavorable elements of the tax bill take effect.

Consumer prices rose three-tenths of 1 percent. Inflation has increased a bit in recent months, but is still far below the year-ago rate. And the rise also means a 1.3 percent increase in Social Security benefits. ... Personal spending jumped 1.6 percent, far outpacing the three-tenths of 1 percent increase in personal income.

Stocks benefited from the good economic news, jumping 26.58 points on Thursday. But the Dow industrials could not overcome a 26-point drop on Monday and ended the week down 4.78, at 1,832.28. Bond prices were strong, suggesting the shallowness of the apparent economic rebound. M-1 fell \$5.1 billion.

OPEC reached agreement, of a kind, on oil quotas, but only after a long, divisive meeting. The members agreed to temporarily increase output by 200,000 barrels a day — not enough to satisfy Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — but will meet again in December to consider more permanent production limits, perhaps even a fixed pricing system. Analysts said the marathon meeting served mainly to deepen the gulf between the members and increase the prospect of another price war.

Oil company profits suffered. Exxon's net rose 6 percent, to \$1.06 billion, but sales dropped 23 percent; Standard Oil fell 85 percent, to \$52 million; Mobil earned \$182 million, compared with a loss last year, but operating income fell 15.3 percent; Shell dropped 63.6 percent, to \$133 million. Auto earnings were mixed. Ford's

net income more than doubled, to \$693 million, mainly on increased sales of its new midsize line. Chrysler's profits fell 25.7 percent, to \$234.9 million, but that was in comparison to a record quarter in 1985. At G.M., however, net income fell 48.9 percent, to \$264 million, and it had an operating loss of \$338.5 million. G.M. attributed the performance to the huge costs of its financing programs.

Fujitsu is buying control of Fairchild Conductor from Schlumberger. The Japanese have been cutting wide swaths through the American chip market, but analysts say this combination is complementary.

CBS plans to sell its publishing unit to Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, for about \$500 million. The move, the first big divestiture since Laurence A. Tisch took over at CBS in September, would ease CBS's problems. And, since the CBS unit includes Holt, Rinehart & Winston, the sale would give Harcourt a better hold on the textbook market.

Wometco Cable agreed to sell its cable operations for \$625 million to a group of Taft Broadcasting and the Robert Bass Group. The sale of the cable operations, with systems in lucrative suburban areas, marks Taft's entry into cable.

Enron bought back the stock held by Irwin L. Jacobs and Leucadia National, ending the threat of a takeover. The buyback cost Enron \$15 million to \$20 million.

Campeau faces a new battle in its bid to acquire Allied Stores. Campeau has purchased a majority of Allied's stock, but Allied sued, saying the purchase was illegal. Campeau has offered \$67 a share for the remaining shares, which would make the deal worth a total of \$3.32 billion. Allied would rather be purchased for \$3.44 billion by a group including Paul A. Bilzerian and Edward J. DeBartolo.

President Reagan signed the historic tax bill, making the most sweeping changes in the nation's tax history. Even now, investors are scrambling to determine the effect the bill will have on them.

'PERSONALLY, I DON'T HAVE ANY MONETARY GOALS'

DALLAS "One day when I had three young children, my father called me and told me it was time to come down to the office and learn the business," Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf recalled recently. "But I told him, 'Daddy, I'm very interested in my role as a wife and mother,' and he left it at that."

Mrs. Schoellkopf has spent most of her life in bustling domesticity, raising her five children and doing volunteer work. Now, with her sons and financial advisers moving her trust estate into luxury hotels, office towers and exclusive retail shops, the nation's wealthiest woman volunteers regularly to help get publicity or draw a crowd.

Earlier this month, for example, she came to Manhattan to persuade producers at the morning television news shows to plan coverage for the three-tiered, electric-train exhibit and the 130-foot-tall Christmas tree that this December will grace the Crescent shopping complex in Dallas owned by the Rosewood Corporation under the Caroline Hunt Trust. She expected to be nervous, "but I wasn't," she said later, in an interview at the Crescent Club. "They were so nice, and they were very interested in what I had to say."

A poised woman who puts visitors at ease, Mrs. Schoellkopf is an unassuming sprightly woman with gray-brown hair who seems to think and act more like an affluent suburban matron than a billionaire. She can matron of her own cooking, and does most of her own cooking. On drives a 1984 Plymouth Reliant. On visits to New York, where business travelers routinely pay up-wards of \$150 for a hotel room, she stays at the \$100-a-night Wyndham Hotel off Fifth Avenue.

About her only concession to eccentricity is a fondness for pump-

kins; she is the author of a cookbook called The Compleat Pumpkin Eater, and co-owner with her husband of a charter helicopter service called Pumpkin Air.

She said she never knew how rich her father was while she was growing up, nor does she express much interest in the dimensions of her wealth now. She and her children have never discussed financial goals for the family trust, which now amounts to some \$1 billion, she said. "I would hope everyone would be comfortable if it didn't increase in value," Mrs. Schoellkopf said. "Personally, I don't have any monetary goals."

She graduated from Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Va., and married Lloyd Sands, an oilman. A few months after a divorce in 1973, she married a wealthy Dallas sportsman, Hugo Schoellkopf. Outside home, she has been a counselor to black children in Dallas housing projects, an instructor at one of the nation's first parent-counseling clinics and a board member of the local chapter of Planned Parenthood. Currently she is on a number of local boards, including the Salvation Army, the Dallas Symphony League, the Dallas County Heritage Society and the North Texas Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation. Nationally, she serves as a director of the Kennedy Center and Mary Baldwin College.

Her biggest management job, she says, was organizing Sunday School classes for 500 children and 70 teachers at the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, the biggest and one of the wealthiest Presbyterian congregations in the nation. She also was the first woman to be elected a deacon at the church. "Family relations are very important to the country," she explained. "If our family structure breaks

down, I wouldn't be surprised if our Government changed, too, probably more toward socialism."

Mrs. Schoellkopf's father, the late H.L. Hunt, was a well-known libertarian and a fierce anti-Communist, and Mrs. Schoellkopf worries about the Communists, too. "My father warned about the drug problem years ago," she said. "He came across one of those papers published by the Communists in which they said they planned to overthrow our country through drugs and the disillusionment of the youth. I can't imagine young people would use drugs if they understood what they were dealing with."

Mrs. Schoellkopf is vague publicly on the question of her politics, saying only that "it was Ronald Reagan who appointed me to the board of the Kennedy Center." But friends say she is more of a middle-of-the-road Republican than, for example, her brother, Nelson Bunker Hunt, who sponsored a fund-raiser at his ranch last summer for the Presidential candidacy of the Rev. Pat Robertson, an evangelist.

She says she is not a "scrapper," and among the Hunts is known as the person least likely to raise a fuss about anything. "Mother is a very unusual person," said Stephen Sands, the eldest of her children. "She just wants everyone to get along."

Mrs. Schoellkopf said she lately has become weary of small talk at all the Rosewood events. "I've been so busy I don't have time to clean closets," she lamented. "Everyone knows you can't have someone else clean closets for you." But for now, she plans to carry on. "Basically, I'm a volunteer," she said, "and that makes it a lot easier, knowing you can quit anytime you want."

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 24, 1986 (Consolidated)					Standard & Poor's				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg		400 Indust	266.3	260.4	264.4	-0.48
Aldi	41,660,800	66 1/2	- 1/2		20 Transp	202.8	197.2	200.9	+0.47
Goodyear	16,181,900	44 1/4	+ 2 1/4		40 Util	111.0	109.1	110.4	-0.80
Timken	14,029,200	39 3/4	+ 7		40 Financial	27.5	27.0	27.3	-0.16
Cin GE	13,406,900	27 1/4	+ 1		500 Stocks	239.7	234.7	236.2	-0.58
USX	10,608,800	26	- 1/2						
IBM	7,700,300	121 1/4	- 1 1/4						
Chase	6,755,500	36 3/4	+ 3/4						
AT&T	5,262,500	23 3/4	- 3/4						
Micron	4,445,400	39 3/4	+ 3/4						
Ford	4,430,400	38 1/4	- 2 1/4						
Burgh	4,415,400	58	+ 2 1/4						
G Mot	4,406,700	51 1/4	+ 2						
E Kodak	4,332,500	69 1/4	+ 3 1/4						
PS Ind	4,249,900	58 1/4	+ 2						
	4,248,400	17 1/4	- 1/4						

Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1851.5	1792.0	1832.2	-4.78
20 Transp	634.8	606.5	625.0	+1.12
15 Util	203.5	197.3	202.2	+1.21
65 Comb	732.9	708.5	725.4	-0.12

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED OCT. 24, 1986 (Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
Wickes	2,677,800	20 1/4	- 1/4	
Hasbro	2,519,000	20 1/4	- 1/4	
Wang	1,966,900	11 1/4	- 1/2	
BAT Ind	1,876,800	6 1/4	...	
AtlasCM	1,228,300	1	- 1/4	
Amidat	1,024,700	21 1/4	+ 1	
EchoBay	1,002,000	20 1/4	- 3/4	
HomeHard	841,400	18 1/4	+ 1/4	
HomeShp	875,300	37 1/4	+ 3/4	
Mayflower	865,900	31 1/4	+ 1 1/4	

MARKET DIARY				
Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
7,046	1,189	2,213	126	66
937	721	2,179	113	54
2,213	1,189	2,179	113	54
126	113	113	54	54
66	54	54	54	54

VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	621,432,530	28,693,493,614		
Same Per. 1985	553,412,820	21,612,711,581		

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
High	Low	Last	Change	
158.4	155.2	157.4	-0.06	
120.5	118.3	119.7	-0.31	
73.5	72.4	73.3	-0.22	
144.5	142.6	143.7	-0.86	
137.9	135.4	137.2	-0.20	

New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	Last Week	Year To Date		
158.4	155.2	157.4	-0.06	
120.5	118.3	119.7	-0.31	
73.5	72.4	73.3	-0.22	
144.5	142.6	143.7	-0.86	
137.9	135.4	137.2	-0.20	

VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	44,379,040	2,455,745,914		
Same Per. 1985	38,088,795	1,635,461,140		

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE D. BRIDGES, Publisher 1961-1986

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SKYMOULI TOPPING, Managing Editor
ARTHUR OLSER, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
LAWRENCE R. HARRIS, Exec. VP, General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. VP, Circulation
J. A. HUGHES, Jr., Sr. VP, Operations
HOWARD HUGHES, Jr., VP, Employee Relations
ERNEST L. LINKER, Jr., VP, Advertising
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, VP, Controller
ELSA J. HARRIS, VP, Systems

What Can Break Apartheid?

Racial segregation in South Africa has long rested on two assumptions: that apartheid is consistent with divine purposes and that it makes good business sense. Events of the last week undermine both beliefs. The Dutch Reformed Church, the largest Afrikaner denomination, has reversed itself after years and now says that apartheid is un-Christian. Four big American corporations now are pulling out because their presence in South Africa is bad for business. The cracks are visible from the outside. Does Pretoria see them?

President P. W. Botha and the Afrikaner Government will doubtless shrug off the flight of American corporations. So what if still others join the exodus begun by General Electric, followed now by General Motors, I.B.M., Honeywell and Warner Communications? The name on the door may change, they can tell themselves, but the factories and offices will remain open under South African management. Business being business, parent companies will continue selling products and services through their disinvested affiliates.

Yet the intangible signals are devastating. Each pullout signifies that an unsentimental corporate giant has decided that South African operations are a liability and builds pressure on other companies to follow suit. The Botha regime has failed to deliver the reforms that would justify patience. Along with the sanctions recently voted by Congress, the withdrawals demonstrate how rapidly American opinion is hardening.

It's easy to see why. Nine months ago, Mr. Botha eased emergency rule, hinted at the release of political prisoners, and talked about fundamental changes, including independence for Namibia.

Progress on these lines would have validated the slow, speak-softly approach of the Reagan Administration. Alas, it was a false dawn. Fearing a rebellion on his right flank, President Botha turned the army against black townships and neighboring black states, muzzled the press and shunned Commonwealth mediators.

It is this truculence that has turned patience into disgust and turned doubters into advocates of sanctions and disinvestment. To plead for more patience now, as President Reagan does, is to ignore the regime's retreat from even its own timid promises.

The business community is scarcely out to destabilize South Africa or bring on a bloody revolution. Nor is it the aim of the Dutch Reformed Church to bring down an Afrikaner Government. The church championed apartheid nearly 40 years ago. Now, addressing the issue for the first time in 12 years, the church synod condemns apartheid as an "error" that "cannot be accepted on Christian ethical grounds because it militates against the principles of brotherly love."

Neither white nor black South Africa is monolithic, and voices of decency and sanity are heard in the very bastion of Afrikanerdom. The church has shifted, bringing its flock closer to the rest of humanity. But the Botha regime sits, immovable, seemingly unaffected either by Mr. Reagan's "constructive engagement" or by corporate America's accelerating disengagement.

Neither strategy is an end in itself, only a means toward dismantling apartheid. There's no reason to celebrate these withdrawals unless they advance that goal. Otherwise, they signify that so long as South Africans prefer deaf defiance, what the world hears is its own conscience.

Mr. Meese's Contempt of Court

Attorney General Edwin Meese considers respect for the Supreme Court dangerous. Just because the high court interprets the Constitution, he told an audience at Tulane University the other night, that doesn't make its decision a supreme law of the land "binding on all persons and parts of government, henceforth and forevermore." His speech, managed to be both obvious and contemptuous of the Court.

As for obvious, of course the Constitution and Court rulings are not identical. It is generally accepted that those rulings are subject to fair criticism and reconsideration. As for contempt, Mr. Meese displays it in his examples of what he considers improper Court behavior. He finds it "astonishing" that the Supreme Court unanimously declared in 1958 that its 1954 school desegregation ruling was binding on Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and other officials defying court orders.

Governor Faubus argued that he was not a party to the lawsuits that produced the 1954 decision and thus was not bound by its holding that segregated schooling violated the Constitution. Mr. Meese finds the Court's logic "at war with the Constitution, at war with the basic principles of democratic government, at war with the very meaning of the rule of law." Can there really be question that

the Constitution commanded, in 1958 and today, the dismantling of racially segregated schools — or that Governor Faubus, by his resistance, was the one at war with the rule of law?

Mr. Meese also equates Daniel Manion, recently narrowly confirmed for a Federal judgeship, with Abraham Lincoln as a constitutional hero. How? Because both rejected Supreme Court decisions. Lincoln criticized the Dred Scott ruling sanctioning slavery. Judge Manion, as an Indiana state senator, co-sponsored a bill permitting the posting of the Ten Commandments in public schools, knowing the bill would be struck down under a Supreme Court precedent in a Kentucky case.

Like Lincoln, Mr. Meese said, Mr. Manion understood "that legislators have an independent duty to consider the constitutionality of proposed legislation." Of course they do, but not in a spirit of petulant disobedience.

Mr. Meese's Justice Department has frequently acted in such a spirit, thrusting its misinterpretations of Supreme Court affirmative action rulings on lower courts and other Government departments, and refusing to abide by clear precedent in Social Security disability cases. However forcefully advanced, specious arguments are no way to honor either Mr. Meese's office or the Constitution.

Stick to the Clean Water Deal

Any bill that passes both House and Senate without a single contrary vote must be bursting with either motherhood or money. The clean water bill is stuffed with \$18 billion of sewage treatment grants, some for every state of the Union, and the Budget Office is warning of a veto. The President ought to ignore the rumbling, acknowledge that he has won on principle and sign the bill.

The new legislation improves the Clean Water Act by curbing runoff waste from farms and streets, a prime source of pollution, and by providing for cleanup of estuaries like Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound. And while it continues the costly sewage construction program that offends the Administration, the bill provides for its gradual phasing out, in line with a previously cut deal.

In 1981, Congress agreed to strip certain wasteful features from the program and reduced the Fed-

eral share of construction from 75 to 55 percent. In return the Administration then promised to support the program for another 10 years. Keeping its side of the deal, Congress now agrees to phase the program out by 1991. But the Administration wants to act immediately to ax such Federal largesse.

Some funds in the bill will continue the program for five years; the rest would set up revolving state loan funds to finance future sewage plants. For Congress to agree to end so popular a program represents a considerable victory for the Administration. The Environmental Protection Agency favors signing the bill. A veto would be futile as well as surly, since the Congress that begins in January is unlikely to vote anything better.

In signing the bill, the President would provide for the orderly phase-out of sewer grants and continuing progress toward cleaner lakes and rivers.

Topics

Pick a Number

Digit Widget

Some 22 states and the District of Columbia regularly conduct lotteries. To outwit mere chance, millions of Americans cudgel their brains each week and rake over their dreams in a search for clues to winning numbers. Appalled by the mental energy expended on such hard picking, an inventor in Richland, Wash., has devised a hand-held gizmo that substitutes muscle for mind.

The device, Six-Picker, is a short plastic cylinder from which protrudes a small clear plastic pipe. The cylinder holds 60 identical and consecutively numbered balls, whose number can be adjusted to the standards of its owner's state lottery. The pipe can hold six at a time. Shake the cylinder, pipe up. Stop, holding the pipe down. Six balls will roll into the pipe. Bet their numbers.

The inventor does not promise that the six numbers in the transparent pipe will coincide with the six winning numbers in any lottery. The device carries no blessings from famous fakirs, mediums or fortunetellers. It promises only that its owner can risk dollars without mental stress.

Not even the near-winner who gets five out of six numbers right need reproach himself for missing the crucial sixth, 53, when it was an obvious pick on Uncle Harry's 53d birthday. Here's an invention that not only does the work of winning; it silently accepts the blame for losing.

Worn Again

In the current movie "Tough Guys," about two geriatric hoodlums, a marvelously fit Alexis Smith tells a somewhat less trim Burt Lancaster

that "You have to work at staying young." Clara Mari of Buffalo, N.Y., has found out how to stay young in order to work.

After her husband died 21 years ago, Mrs. Mari had a problem common to many 60-year-olds. When she applied for a job she was told she was too old. Undaunted, Mrs. Mari simply announced she was 16 years younger and got another. When she retired this month from her job as a department store sales clerk, her fellow employees assumed it was because she'd turned 65. Not at all. By now she was 81.

Now that Mrs. Mari has told her age, we wish she'd keep on talking. About whether she exercises, for instance, and what she eats and how long she sleeps. In brief, about how to take 16 years off your age and get away with it.

Letters

It's in Our Power to Ease East-West Tensions

To the Editor:

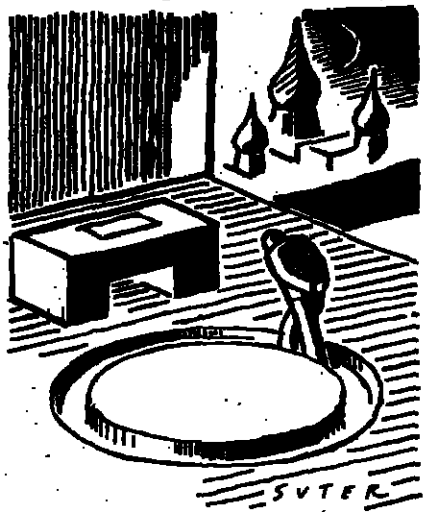
Richard Pipes's thesis (Op-Ed, Oct. 10) that arms control enables the Kremlin to preserve the Stalinist system should not go unchallenged. The contrary contention comes closer to the truth: arms control helps the Kremlin to dismantle the Stalinist heritage. General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev is the least Stalinist among the post-Stalin leaders; he tries to introduce a new openness and tolerance, over the protest of the old-time Stalinists. In addition, as Professor Pipes states, he faces a crisis: his Government cannot live up to its promise of improving living standards and at the same time match the pace set by the United States in the arms race.

Under these conditions, the United States Government (and, in the last analysis, the American people) face a fateful choice: Should they make the tasks of the Soviet Government more difficult, or should they help to ease it? Making it more difficult by adding economic woes to the other troubles that Moscow faces — by increasing the Kremlin's historic sense of insecurity — inevitably strengthens the Stalinist heritage; in the face of adversity, the Government has to fall back on traditional methods of holding the country together.

The opposite course of reducing the Kremlin's sense of insecurity promises an easier life for the peoples not only of the Soviet Union but also of Eastern Europe. Remember the beneficial results of détente in the early 1970's? The severe problems

Mr. Gorbachev faces certainly predisposes him to reduce the Soviet expansionism so feared by American conservatives — and so blindly incited by them.

Ever since Lenin, the American presence in the world has dominated the Kremlin's mind and much of Soviet imagination generally; the United States is the benchmark against which Communists and non-Communists measure Soviet goals and achievements. Considering the pressure on the Soviet Government to concentrate its energies on domestic improvement, any lessening of the American eagerness to be first in



nuclear weapons and world power is likely to scale down the Soviet global ambition as well, at least by an equal measure if not more.

What is needed at this crucial juncture is a break in the lockstep of escalating hostility by a reassertion of an American perspective based on American tradition and representative of America's strength. Ever since Paul Nitze in 1950 argued that the United States must copy Soviet methods in the cold war, the Russians have won remarkable moral victories over American opinion and policy. Conservatives especially view world realities with the simplistic intransigence typical of Soviet tradition, employing Soviet methods in American foreign relations and even domestic politics.

Against that evil trend in which enemies become more alike let us become confident again and dispel the paranoid sense of insecurity imported from the Soviet Union. In terms of national unity, economic prosperity, civic responsibility, the arms race, or victory in invidious comparison, the United States is still infinitely stronger than the Soviet Union. We can afford to take a more farsighted and generous stance in world affairs.

Let us resist the Sovietization of our national identity implied in Professor Pipes's arguments. Let us stress instead our moral obligations to the global community, including the peoples of the Soviet Union. We will gain thereby additional strength, above all moral strength, around the world.

THEODORE H. VON LAUE
Clark University
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 13, 1986

... But 'Star Wars' Seems a Defense Against Improved Relations

To the Editor:

By both United States and Soviet accounts (front page, Oct. 13 and 14), President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev were on the verge of an agreement of sweeping proportions. The proposals to reduce strategic offensive arms by 50 percent in five years and to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe would have been the most dramatic steps for peace in the post-war era. In return, the Russians asked that the U.S. conduct only laboratory research on antiballistic-missile defenses. President Reagan told the nation that he found this limitation on the Strategic Defense Initiative — popularly known as "Star Wars" — unacceptable, and thus the potential agreement was lost.

The Russians did not ask for a significant change in the antiballistic-missile treaty; indeed, their proposed constraint on the S.D.I. is similar to that offered by Gerard Smith in 1972 to the Senate Armed Services Committee in the ratification hearings on the ABM Treaty. The obligation, he explained, not to develop ABM "systems, devices or warheads would be applicable only to that stage of development which follows laboratory development and testing." Indeed, this obligation is one that has been honored and recognized by the Nixon, Ford and Carter Administrations and even by the early Reagan Administration.

By all appearances, the S.D.I. program was responsible in large measure for persuading the Russians both to return to the bargaining table and to make serious proposals and counterproposals for the reduction of nuclear weapons. If this had been the original intention of the S.D.I., it would have been a brilliant approach

to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. However, in the end, no agreements were reached, and all because of one sticking point — the insistence of the Administration to proceed with the S.D.I.

The unwillingness of the Administration to recognize and accept a historic opportunity of enormous advantage to both sides will allow the American people to see the S.D.I. for what it truly is: a leakproof defense against improved U.S.-Soviet relations and against arms control.

HERBERT LIN
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1986
The writer is a postdoctoral research fellow in the arms control and defense policy group of the M.I.T. Center for International Studies.

Taking It Seriously

To the Editor:

I had high hopes you would not fall prey to the same muddled thinking that can be seen over President Reagan's refusal to yield to the Soviet Union on the Strategic Defense Initiative. I was, alas, disappointed. In your Oct. 15 editorial "The War Over Star Wars," you state that "S.D.I. as a shield remains utopian, inconceivable without one miraculous breakthrough after another." I surmise you believe such breakthroughs to be extremely unlikely, if not impossible.

Could you then explain why a system doomed to failure should cause the Russians so much consternation? If your assessment of S.D.I. is correct, the Politburo should rest easier knowing that the United States is willing to divert so much of its defense budget toward such folly. It has never ceased to amaze me that while the Western media have almost uni-

formly decried S.D.I. over the last three years, the Russians have taken it quite seriously. JON E. JONSSON
Los Angeles, Oct. 16, 1986

Maginot Line in the Sky

To the Editor:

The first fact about the Strategic Defense Initiative is that it would block only the long-range delivery of weapons. Other weapons can, and assuredly would, spread area regardless of the space shield. I believe that the United States and Soviet Union are inherently secure from conquest because of self-interest and self-restraint.

If nuclear blackmail or attack ever comes (an absurd possibility in the first place: what could be gained, and what form of stable order could ever resume afterward?), all it will take is a mere score of suitcase nuclear devices or nerve-gas bombs, quietly slipped into major cities. The space shield will be irrelevant.

President Reagan's preoccupation with rocketry seems to reflect old 1930's Buck Rogers images and the 1960 space race. It is ironic that such elder statesmen, who remember Munich every day, somehow have forgotten all about the Maginot Line. Their obsession is also a futile one, for this Maginot Line in the sky will bleed this country's resources while at the same time stimulating the development of effective small-scale weaponry.

WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD
Amherst, Mass., Oct. 13, 1986

The writer, professor of economics at the University of Massachusetts, is author of "The Ultimate Deterrent: Foundations of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Security Under Stable Competition," to be published in December.

The Folly of a Domed Stadium in Queens

To the Editor:

I have always been interested to note how short the memories are of some of my fellow state lawmakers. A scant 10 years ago, the Urban Development Corporation was bankrupt, with \$135 million in unpaid bills, New York City was on the verge of insolvency and the fiscal soundness of the entire state was in jeopardy. After a bailout by the state and institution of a new sense of priorities, U.D.C. brought its head above water.

So I am stunned to see a proposal being given serious consideration by New York City legislators to build a domed sports stadium in Queens. This project, which would be paid for by taxpayers throughout New York State, should be scuttled before it begins for a number of reasons.

First, the recent history of most stadium construction projects is rife with delays, cost overruns and mismanagement. The Superdome in New Orleans, which cost well over \$100 million, is a perfect example. Closer to home, the renovation of Yankee Stadium was completed in the mid-1970's at a cost of many million dollars over the projected budget.

Next, we need to ask, "A stadium for whom?" Both the Jets and the Giants have long-term commitments to play in the Meadowlands, and it stretches credibility to the extreme to suggest that the National Football League would be willing to place a third franchise in the area.

Even if an N.F.L. team is placed in such a facility, that would account for only 10 events each year. With the absence of major college football in the area, such a stadium certainly does not justify construction.

One would expect the Mets would eagerly move into a new domed stadium, and that may be the underlying reason for construction. However, New York is blessed with two major-

league baseball teams that have stadiums. Given the myriad of housing difficulties in our state and our needs to assist decaying industries to build new facilities and keep jobs in New York, can we justify a multimillion-dollar construction project, at taxpayer expense, to build a stadium for a team that already has a stadium?

Before the proponents respond that Syracuse and Buffalo have received state grants for stadium construction, allow me to say that Buffalo is very wisely building an open-air stadium for minor-league baseball that is expandable should Buffalo secure its first and only major league baseball team. The stadium at Syracuse University was financed nearly 50 percent through private contributions.

Also, anyone familiar with War Memorial Stadium in Buffalo, current home of Buffalo's minor-league franchise, or Archbold Stadium in Syracuse can attest to the truly decrepit condition of both. In comparison, Shea Stadium looks like the Astrodome.

New York City has certainly received its fair share of U.D.C. grants. The Jacob K. Javits Convention Center is just one project that makes up state New York's U.D.C.-funded projects pale in comparison. We should be open to well-thought-out, needed, construction projects, anywhere in the state, that ought to be eligible for U.D.C. funds. The proposal to build a domed stadium in Queens is pure pork barrel.

HY MILLER
Member of Assembly
121st Dist., Onondaga County
Albany, Oct. 14, 1986

Journalist Was Victim Of U.S. Border Law

To the Editor:

The detention and expulsion of a journalist from Colombia by the United States is a stark reminder that some barbaric laws still govern the no man's land on the U.S. border.

The journalist, Patricia Lara, worked for Colombia's leading newspaper, El Tiempo. Ironically, she had been invited to a ceremony granting awards to media people who have helped further understanding between the countries of North and South America. Ms. Lara was detained and expelled without any evidence being offered to justify those actions. The request from the Ambassador of Colombia to have her released into his custody was not only denied, but she was also then shifted to higher security quarters.

Those actions are in striking contrast to the treatment the U.S. demanded and gained for Nicholas S. Daniloff in Moscow. If the U.S. wants its journalists treated responsibly overseas, the same treatment must be granted foreign journalists here.

In no other democratic country is a person denied the right to confront accusers and hear the charges against him or her. That right is denied any visitor who falls into the ill favor of a U.S. immigration officer at the border. The law must be changed to avoid such arbitrary treatment of foreign journalists — or any overseas visitors — in the future.

ROY MURPHY
President, Foreign Press Association
New York, Oct. 19, 1986



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WASHINGTON
James Reston

Reagan And the Senate

By all the political trends and statistics of the past, the Republicans should lose control of the Senate on Election Day, but the guess here is that the President will pull them through.

Incidentally, these contests for 435 seats in the House, 34 in the Senate and 36 governorships have, on the whole, been so devoid of honest debate and so stained by personal attacks and other dirty tricks that if the truth-in-advertising rules applied to political ads, many of the candidates would wind up in jail.

In midterm elections at the six-year point in a Presidential second term, the smallest number of Senate seats lost by the party in power has been four — one more than the Republicans can afford to lose on Election Day.

Twenty-two of the seats in 34 Senate races this year are now held by Republicans, and even if the G.O.P. won 18 of the 34 seats, the Democrats would still gain four and take charge of the Senate.

Throughout these campaigns, the Administration has been mixed up in a series of embarrassing foreign-policy incidents.

It was caught in a calculated official campaign of "disinformation" or misinformation to mislead the world on its Libyan policy.

An American plane carrying arms to the rebels or, if you will, "freedom fighters" in Nicaragua was shot down with the U.S. survivor saying he was working with agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Administration swapped an American reporter for a Soviet spy and others and said it wasn't a swap, and the President went to a summit that wasn't a summit and the Secretary of State said the results were a disappointment — later defined by the Administration as a triumph.

Then came the Kitchen War. Like most wars, this one apparently got out of control. First, the United States kicked out 25 Soviet diplomats believed to be intelligence agents from the United Nations, the Russians expelled five U.S. officials, and Washington escalated the nuisance war by booting out another 55 Soviet diplomats.

What began as a policy of tit-for-tat or "flexible response" became more serious when Mr. Gorbachev resorted to a policy of massive retaliation by withdrawing the cooks, chauffeurs

Will the voters give him what he wants?

and babysitters at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and the State Department finally called for a truce.

All this threatened to interrupt the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, and provide the Democrats with ammunition in the elections, but the Democrats didn't get together either on economic policy or foreign policy, and these side events were dismissed as silly but not serious.

In fact, the President seems to have made an effective issue of all these recent tangles with the Russians.

Touring the country, he had three things going for him: the confusion of the Democrats, the promise of his arms control talks in Iceland, and money, lots of money, for the Republicans in a last week television blitz.

The Reykjavik conference was his main advantage. Despite some confusion about what actually transpired there in his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, he managed to make clear that the Russians had not only come back to the conference table for fear of his Star Wars program, but had made the most promising concessions for nuclear arms control since the invention of the atom bomb.

The President's appeal to the voters was plain and simple: He was engaged in a series of negotiations that might after a generation result in a nuclear compromise. Accordingly, he argued: Please do not embarrass me in my last two years by turning control of the Senate over to the Democrats.

Some observers do not think this has been an effective argument; they say the voters are thinking primarily about local and not foreign-policy issues. But many others disagree.

George Kennan, for example, perhaps our most experienced analyst of U.S.-Soviet relations, who has opposed the President's Star Wars policy in the past, now sees the Reykjavik proposals as the presiding question of American and even of world affairs.

This is no time to quibble with the President over the disagreements at Reykjavik, he says, but it is a time to support the President and do everything possible to see that the promise of a nuclear compromise is continued.

Maybe this won't change the normal pattern of midterm elections, which goes against the party in power, but the President thinks it will, and on this fundamental question, as often before, the American people may give him what he wants.

WASHINGTON — The spirit of Reykjavik — if it ever existed — did not last long. The United States' expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats and the Kremlin's retaliation, have delivered a powerful blow to the optimism. One reason for the renewed hostility is that the meeting was not handled well, either by the General Secretary or by the President.

Both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev were at their best. Both were bold and creative. Both were committed to their visions but prepared to seek compromises. And both were apparently sincere in their desire to eliminate or at least to drastically reduce nuclear weapons.

But the Reagan Administration and the Gorbachev Politburo also displayed some less commendable traits. The Russians lured Mr. Reagan to Reykjavik by creating the impression that the General Secretary was prepared to settle for an agreement in principle on such secondary arms control issues as intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and nuclear testing. Instead, Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Iceland with sweeping proposals for cuts in strategic offensive arms and the de facto abolishment of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Some of his ideas were interesting and imaginative. Still, one does not build a foundation of trust by attempting to entrap the President.

Mr. Gorbachev was the victim of overconfidence and of an inadequate understanding of the West. He is a calculating statesman, and according to informed Soviet sources he came to Reykjavik with a fallback position. If Ronald Reagan would not take his bait of a "grand compromise" on strategic systems, Moscow was reportedly prepared to settle for a lesser deal — the general outlines of an agreement on a test ban and on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe as a precondition for setting a date for a full-scale summit meeting in Washington. But the American delegation indicated such an interest in Moscow's more sweeping proposals that Mr. Gorbachev decided — unwisely — to play his everything-or-nothing game to the end.

The Russians had entertained the possibility that the meeting would fail. But they had expected that their dramatic proposals would have such a tremendous appeal for American and West European public opinion that Mr. Reagan would have to embrace them to avoid a major political setback. Instead, the President managed to turn the tables in the public-relations battle, as the public at home and in Europe rallied around his stand on strategic defenses. The Soviet leader is learning the hard way that Mr. Reagan has a unique talent for turning just about any political situation to his advantage.

The President has proved his willingness to give arms control an extra push by accepting the Soviet offer for an urgent meeting in Iceland. He was prepared to be broad-minded about Moscow's deceptive tactics and to respond to the Gorbachev initiative with flexibility and even enthusiasm.

Unfortunately, the enthusiasm of the American delegation was not always matched with expertise. It seems that Mr. Reagan unwittingly gave Mr. Gorbachev reason to believe that the United States was prepared to accept the elimination of all strategic arms by 1996. Such an agreement would have considerably amplified the advantage that the Russians already derive from their superior conventional forces. The American proposals also lacked coherence and rationale from the point of view of strategic planning. The President, who once campaigned on a platform of integrating arms control into an overall American defense policy, acted in Iceland as if cutting nuclear weapons was an end in itself.

The Administration remains unable to orchestrate anything resembling a coherent policy toward the Soviet Union. Excessive concessions are immediately followed by excessive belligerence, depending on which faction in Mr. Reagan's fragmented coalition has managed to prevail at a given moment.

The President, a man of vision with a talent for mobilizing public opinion, has three perfectly sensible beliefs about dealing with the Kremlin. First, America is confronted with a ruthless adversary and no full accommodation is possible unless there is a fundamental change in the Soviet Union. Second, no lasting peace is feasible unless Washington can deal from a position of strength. Finally, nuclear weapons are a threat to mankind, and reliance on them is unacceptable, both morally and politically.

Mr. Reagan's ability to build a consensus in the United States — and, to a degree, in Western Europe — in support of these sound ideas is precisely what persuaded the Politburo to negotiate seriously with America. My own conversations with senior Soviet officials in Reykjavik suggested that the people around Mr. Gorbachev view the President as a

Dimitri K. Simes is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Did the Summit Change Anything?

By Dimitri K. Simes

formidable rival; they have a grudging admiration for his political skills and see no alternative but to negotiate with him. His public-relations success in the last few weeks can only reinforce this assessment in Moscow. Yet the United States team failed to exploit this leverage. The Reagan team is rich in both dedicated ideologues and pedantic technicians, but it had nobody close to the President with the sense of strategic purpose required to translate his vision into an effective foreign policy.

Clearly, then, there were errors of judgment in both capitals. But that is not the main reason why the parley did not lead to an accord. The real reason is that the President and the General Secretary got too ambitious. Their effort to accomplish too much was bound to be frustrated.

Today, both men blame the failure on political factors. Each side tends to accuse the other of its own shortcomings. Mr. Gorbachev claims that Mr. Reagan's refusal to accept the

Soviet proposals proves that the President "is not free" — that he does not enjoy support even in his own Administration, which is dominated by the military-industrial complex. Surely that is more a problem in Moscow than in Washington. Meanwhile, Americans speculate about anonymous Soviet hard-liners attacking Mr. Gorbachev's arms control policies and threatening his ability to govern. Surely that is Mr. Reagan's nightmare, not Mr. Gorbachev's.

But it would be a mistake to attribute the differences between the two sides to mere political interference. Of course, both leaders have to operate in political settings and have to take the opinions of others into account. But there is something much bigger at issue here: their visions are hard to reconcile. Beyond personalities, it is conflicting American and Soviet interests — complicated by contrasting values and the bad chemistry produced by the clash of two political

processes — that lie behind the rivalry. No summit conference could be expected to resolve that conflict.

Besides, while Mr. Gorbachev talks a lot about the need for "new thinking," his foreign policy does not depart significantly from that of his predecessors. Thus, his opposition to S.D.I. has less to do with fear of such defenses than with a traditional Soviet desire to retard American progress in new military technologies.

The meeting in Reykjavik may have come close to a breathtaking deal, but such a deal could have occurred only at Mr. Gorbachev's insistence and contrary to Mr. Reagan's promises not to focus on arms control at the expense of regional issues and human rights. It is no great tragedy that it proved impossible to paper over key differences in the name of a symbolic but ill-conceived arms control spectacular.

There has been no lasting damage to superpower relations. The Rus-

sians have once again learned that outwitting Ronald Reagan is not an option. Nor do they feel that outwitting him is appropriate, since nobody can be sure what his successor will be prepared and able to deliver at the bargaining table. Enough progress was made in Iceland to suggest to Moscow that negotiating arms control with the current Administration is not a hopeless task — even if it is extremely frustrating.

Still, to capitalize on the progress in Iceland, the Reagan Administration will have to establish modest arms control objectives considerably short of the elimination of ballistic missiles, to say nothing of strategic weapons. In the long run, Americans have to accept that the road to a non-nuclear world leads less through the Strategic Defense Initiative or arms control than through a major modernization of the conventional capabilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. If the President champions this cause with the same zeal and skill he has used to champion S.D.I., he may yet make a historic contribution to American security. □

IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

Meet Doctor Spin

Spin doctors are the hot new item in 1986 politics, though they have long been with us under other pseudonyms. However called, they "put the right spin on the ball" in 1968, when they saw light at the end of the tunnel in Vietnam; and in whatever guise, they were setting up the hitlers in 1981 with the message that taxes could be cut, military expenditures raised and the budget balanced nevertheless.

Spin doctors will discover "encouraging progress" in a poll showing their candidate 20 points behind; or if he is 20 points ahead, their fund-raising letters will declare him in mortal peril. If unemployment is 7.15 percent this month as against 7.25 last month, spin doctors see the economy on a roll.

Now, in our time, we've been privileged to meet the one and only Doctor Spin himself, the master curve-baller, illusionist and smoke-blower of the day, maybe the all-time champion of dippy-do. He turns out to be — not unlike the Wizard of Oz — President Ronald Reagan, as friendly and lovable as Frank Morgan.

How do we know? The recent achievements of the maestro provide the only needed verification (one of his terms of art):

1. Who but he could have swapped a Soviet spy for an American journalist while assuring the nation that it wasn't really a swap — or, if it was, our horse-trader got the better of their horse-trader?

2. When leaked White House documents documented a government "disinformation" campaign aimed not at the Soviet press but at the U.S. press, was the doctor dismayed? Not

Reagan's 'post-summit' tour de force

in the least; he denied that disinformation had been planned or planted — while junior spinners asserted that if it had been, it would have been justified.

3. When a U.S. plane formerly used by the C.I.A. and owned by a company with links to the C.I.A. was shot down in Nicaragua, a surviving American crewman said he had been told that he worked for the C.I.A., then named a supervisor with links to the C.I.A. and to Vice President Bush. A former C.I.A. director, Doctor Spin and all the little spinners explained that they knew of no links between the plane and the C.I.A. — and anyway, since the Sandinistas are a bunch of Reds, what's the beef?

But all of this masterful bridging of Credibility Gap was eclipsed by the legerdemain of Doctor Spin and his stage hands in the aftermath of the Iceland summit's collapse. P.R. men as yet unborn will someday curse the fate that denied them an eyeball view of the master's peak performance.

Secretary of State Shultz, seeming near tears, told a national television audience on Sunday night that he was "deeply disappointed" by the summit failure. But by Monday a fully orchestrated Administration, with the Doctor on the podium, was spinning out the melody that "breakthroughs" and "sweeping potential agreements" (breath-taking phrase!) had been achieved.

In this "post-summit phase" (more genius), White House spinners logged 71 "media events" (a golden oldie), 53 involving top spinners like Donald Regan and Mr. Shultz — who, quickly recovering from his disappointment,

personally spun out the good news for the networks and The New York Times. Peter Roussel, a deputy spinner, was moved to speak proudly of a "media blitz."

Some carping was heard. Mikhail Gorbachev, unfortunately, does not seem to believe that the superpowers are as close to an agreement on nuclear testing as U.S. spinners say they are ("No, no there couldn't be such, and there wasn't," he insists), and the records of the summit talks in Iceland, such as they are, suggest that the two sides only reiterated

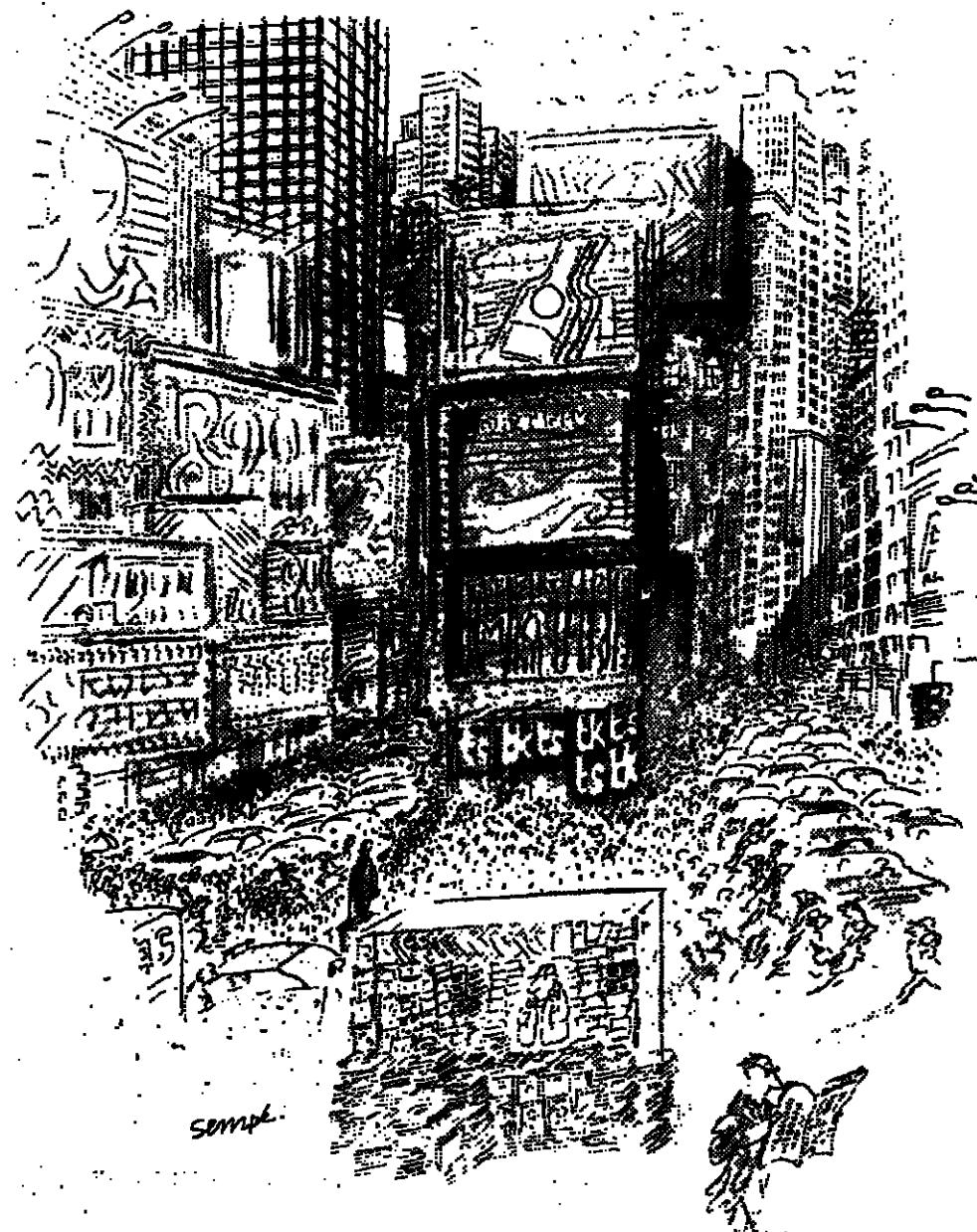
their basic incompatible positions.

Mr. Gorbachev declared also that any concessions he had made at Iceland were part of a package that represented "a balance of interests and concessions" and concluded: "No package — no concessions." But that was duck soup for the doctor, who knows the value of an up beat: "It's heartening," he said in Missouri, "to find Mr. Gorbachev agreeing with me that the proposals we made in Iceland are still on the table."

Even at home cynical senators want to know if the President agreed

at the summit to the ultimate elimination of strategic ballistic missiles, or — as Mr. Gorbachev asserts and Mr. Reagan himself once seemed to confirm — to doing away with all strategic nuclear weapons, a far different matter.

The White House hasn't yet found just the right spin to put on that ball; but the polls are up and Doctor Spin is on the campaign trail. One more win for the Gipper may be in sight and that, fellow rubes, is the name of the game. □



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The New York Times

Arts & Leisure

Viewing the Greatness of Henri Matisse

By JOHN RUSSELL

It was in March 1913 that the understanding of Henri Matisse in the United States was furthered by a long newspaper interview. Though the object at that time of considerable derision — his "Blue Nude" was about to be burned in effigy by the students of the Art Institute of Chicago — Matisse had had the patience, and was given the space, to present himself not as a wild animal in human shape but as a professional paterfamilias whose "unaffected cordiality" put the interviewer at her ease.

Today, 73 years later, Matisse bears one of the greatest names in the history of European art. Exhibitions, books, catalogues and learned articles have proliferated — above all since the centenary, in December 1969, of his birth — and it might seem to the layman that in this context everything has been seen and everything has been said. But the truth is that on the contrary the year 1986 will stand out as an annus mirabilis for Matisse.

In the United States, the first volume of Jack D. Flam's massive study of Matisse is due out next month from the Cornell University Press. In France, the Musée Matisse in Cimiez, a suburb of Nice, is being enlarged and renovated under its new director, Xavier Garard, who has initiated a series of "Cahiers Henri Matisse" in which much new material will be made available. There has just appeared, from Editions Hermann in Paris, a book of cardinal importance in which Lydia Delektorskaya, who was Matisse's secretary and lieutenant for the last 20 and more years of his life, discusses her recollections of that crucial period in Matisse's career with the poet and Matisse scholar Dominique Fourcade. In Washington, Los Angeles and New York some of the greatest of Matisse's paintings have lately been seen on loan, thanks to the resumption of cultural exchanges between this country and the Soviet Union.

As indispensable as any of these to our understanding of Matisse will be the exhibition called "Henri Matisse: The Early Years in Nice 1916-1930," which opens at the National Gallery of Art in Washington next Sunday and can be seen there through March 29, 1987. It is an enormous exhibition, in which 171 paintings fill gallery after gallery in a sequence of thematic groups whose variety



Matisse's "Femme au Chapeau Fleuri" (1919), part of the exhibition "Henri Matisse: The Early Years in Nice 1916-1930," coming to the National Gallery.

and primordial significance are likely to come as a surprise to almost every visitor. Of the paintings in question, many will be presented in conjunctions that every specialist has always longed to see, and quite a few have rarely or never been exhibited in this country.

Organized jointly by Jack Cowart, curator of 20th-century art at the National Gallery, and by Dominique Fourcade in Paris, the show deals with a phase of Matisse's career that has been widely regarded as one in which Matisse took it easy. It is, in fact, the accepted wisdom that, after the long series of stringent and revolutionary masterpieces that led up to the "Moroccans" of 1916 and the "Bathers by the River" of 1917, Matisse lightened it down to the south of France and took the easy option of turning out picture after picture that was as undemanding as it was immediately seductive.

There is something in all this, but it is only a little something. When Pierre Schneider organized the great Matisse centenary exhibition in Paris, he spoke of the early Nice years as a period of detente and relaxation after the heroic activity of 1906 to 1917. Visitors to the National Gallery will see the point of that immediately when

they are confronted at the outset of the show with "The Studio, Quai St. Michel" of 1916 from the Phillips Collection. Painted in Paris at a dark time in World War I, this has a gaunt, disheveled power that seems to speak for painting as the last good hope of humankind. One person faces one other person in a bare room. The studio is closer to an interrogation cell than to anything that we normally see in painting. Of charm, there is none. It is the activity of painting, the dignity of painting, the necessity of painting pared down to its essence, that survives in the deserted city.

Once in Nice, all that was changed. Matisse could go to work in his pajamas, with freshly picked lemons to paint, and newly washed furniture, and the reflected glitter of a sunlit sea, and pretty women in never-before-worn summer dresses — and sometimes in no dresses at all. That is everyone's image of the early Nice paintings, and everyone is not entirely wrong.

But if that were the whole story of the period, the show would be like a noonday feast in high summer that consisted of 171 desserts and would give a new meaning to the phrase "out to lunch." It is the Cowart-Fourcade thesis that radical and challenging paintings can be made with easygoing subject matter as well as with the cryptic summations of "The Moroccans" and "Bathers by a River." What Matisse had left out in 1916 — everything that was detailed, specific and circumstantial — he put back in from 1919 onward. And he did it not to make life easy for himself but to lengthen the odds against him.

This thesis will be argued out with almost all the relevant documents on the wall in front of us. On the printed page, it will have two quite separate thrusts. Mr. Cowart will present the result of long study as to the what, the when, the where and the who of Matisse's working life between 1916 and 1932. Better than any of his predecessors, Mr. Cowart has established a chronology of Matisse's career in its every relevant detail. He has furthermore sewn into the record a great many pertinent eyewitness reports, together with first-hand quotations from Matisse himself. In this context, nothing is irrelevant, and Mr. Cowart has no trouble convincing us that, so far from being laid-back transcripts of an amiable reality, the paintings on the wall before us are transformations as daring and as determined as any in Matisse's long career.

It is Mr. Fourcade's contention, likewise, that the years in question were not at all a "leave of happiness" to which Matisse in his 50's was entitled. Instead of being, as legend has it, the "painter of happiness," Matisse in the 1920's was the same unquiet spirit who stares out at us in the self-portrait etching made 20 years earlier. Working with a deep, three-dimensional space that he previously discarded, piling statement upon symbol with a reckless profusion characteristic of Dutch 17th-century still life, secreting here and there an echo of sculptures by Michelangelo, making use of blacks and urban colors that he had never touched before, Matisse made things as difficult for himself as they could possibly be. Above all, there was the search for the new light, the light without precedent or parallel, that was in Mr. Fourcade's view "the major pictorial development as well as the very subject of the years 1917-30."

This is therefore an exhibition that sets itself an exalted task — nothing less than the rehabilitation of a large body of work that has never before been seen together, let alone scrutinized in so stringent a way. Coincidentally, the first volume of Mr. Flam's monumental study takes us up to precisely the point at which the National Gallery exhibition takes up the tale of Matisse's career. As for the Musée Matisse's "Cahiers," four of which have already appeared, they consist in each case of an exhibition catalogue of around 150 pages, heavily illustrated and produced with the discreet elegance that Matisse strove for in his own publications. Priced at 120 francs (around \$20 each), they can be ordered from the Musée Matisse, Simiez, 066 Nice, France.

Thanks to Mr. Flam's book, Madame Delektorskaya's memoirs, the memory of the Soviet loans, the presence of "The Early Nice Years" at the National Gallery and the arrival of a set of the "Cahiers Henri Matisse," this can truly be called an annus mirabilis for Matisse. Perhaps the most immediately arresting of the cahiers is the one devoted to "Matisse and Tahiti." In it, for the first time, we see some of the photographs that Matisse took in Tahiti in 1930. In no way "great photographs," they are the work of a man who always resisted photography, claiming that he did not want to have his impressions fixed once and for all. But their very incompletion is eloquent, as are the comments that he made of them, then or later, and the echoes of his rudimentary command of the lens that found their way into his work, many years later and imitably transformed.

Another substantial contribution to Matisse studies in the Cahiers is "The Art of the Book," which comes with a preface by Yuri Roussakov, chief curator of prints in the Hermitage in Leningrad. Those who treasure Matisse's illustrated books will read with particular interest of his reasons for turning down certain projects. Pressed to make a series of drawings of hyacinths for a book of poems by Louis Aragon, he said that he could never identify himself with a flower whose life was so short. Pressed to illustrate a novel by Henry de Montherlant called "La Rose du Sable," he said that he couldn't do it because Montherlant had already done all the picturing that was needed. Pressed to tackle a particularly vindictive story of family life by François Mauriac, he said only that "it would depress the hell out of me — and who needs that?" Tiny touches? Yes, but telling.

'The Mission' With De Niro Carries a Spiritual Message

By JUDITH MILLER

PARIS: The Iguassú waterfalls, which define the borders of Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, are a breathtakingly ethereal, almost mystical spot, a place where earthly concepts like time and money are drowned out by the deafening roar of millions of drops of water exploding on rock hundreds of feet below.

This is the setting that the British director Roland Joffé chose for his ambitious adventure epic, "The Mission," which focuses on the struggle of two Jesuit priests in the 18th century to save their mission and its Indian inhabitants from the depredations of a pragmatic Roman Catholic Church and of ruthless Spanish and Portuguese slave traders. The film, like its setting, is a lofty one.

There are, by contrast, few less spiritual places than the Cannes Film Festival, the annual spring gathering of the film industry, where "The Mission" had its debut and won acclaim last May. The \$22 million film, praised in Europe as a deeply moving saga of faith and how to defend it, won the coveted Golden Palm at Cannes, as well as the prize for best technical direction. The producers, Britain's David Puttnam and Fernando Ghia of Italy, are hoping to replicate their success in France in America.

Despite the box-office magnetism of the American Robert De Niro and the British Jeremy Irons, who play the leading roles, will Americans turn out for an epic drama based on a spiritual theme?

Mr. Joffé says yes. First, he maintains, his film is not a historical drama per se, but is "modern and relevant" to struggles taking place within the Roman Catholic Church and throughout the world today. The film's theme, he says, mirrors the contemporary debate between Rome and its radical priests in Central and South America over "liberation theology."

"My film is about the individuals who struggle to save other individuals against the broader interests of the Church, which is trying to defend its bureaucratic structures, in this case, the Jesuit order," Mr. Joffé said.

"That debate is very much alive today throughout South America. What kind of church should exist? What values should it stand for? What means should it use to achieve its goals? The question is being raised: can the church in Latin America be the same as the church in Poland, or in Nicaragua? If that debate is extinguished, the church dies," Mr. Joffé argued.

The debate, he continued, is not limited to the Church. The struggle between individual values and those of political or religious structures is being waged in many places. "My film was about priests, but it could have been about the Russian commissars who showed up in Spain during the civil war to announce that due to the necessity of preserving socialism in one country, the Soviet Union, they could not supply arms to the Spanish socialists," he said. "My message is: pragmatism can be destructive."

"All proselytizing orders — be they religious or ideological — demand obedience. So the film is also about obedience, and when one must disobey," said Mr. Joffé.

"The Mission" is also, he said, about sacrifice: that which the priests made to live up to their ideals. "That is the film's message," Mr. Joffé said.

He argued that this theme will appeal to American audiences, just as it did to critics at Cannes, who have frequently been attracted to films with a strong ideological content, such as Costa-Gavras' "Z" and "Missing," both of which won honors at the festival in previous years.

"I think that Americans know there is a world beyond Rambo," he said. "I think that there are enough Americans who are interested in the theme of sacrifice and choice to enable the film to succeed in the States."

Many critics at the Cannes Film Festival found it striking that not only "The Mission," but two of the other films honored this year — "The Sacrifice" by the Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky, and "Thérèse," by the French director Alain Cavalier — all focused on religious themes and spiritual struggles.

"I think it indicates that people in France and throughout the West are tired of degrading, depressing, quasi-pornographic films," said François Leotard, France's Minister of Culture, in an interview in Paris last week. "They are searching for meaning, if not for religion per se, at least for deeper explanations," he said.

Mr. Puttnam said the effort to make "The Mission" began in 1975, when the Italian producer Fernando Ghia first approached the screenwriter Robert Bolt and asked him

whether he would be interested in writing a screenplay about the 18th-century struggle of two Jesuit priests to protect missions of the indigenous Guarani Indians in South America.

Mr. Ghia's inspiration came from having read "The Strong Are Lonely," by Fritz Hochwaller, a German dramatist whose play was published in 1956. The film, said Mr. Joffé, was not based on the play but focuses on the same historical events treated by Mr. Hochwaller.

Robert Bolt, a master of the epic movie script who had written "Lawrence of Arabia," "A Man For All Seasons," "Dr. Zhivago" and "The Bounty," liked the theme and quickly agreed. In 1975, Mr. Bolt and Mr. Ghia toured the ruins of the great Jesuit missions established in the 18th century in the jungles around the Iguassú Falls, at 230 feet more than 40 feet higher than their North American counterpart, Niagara. It was then and there that Mr. Bolt decided to make this spectacular landmark the focal point of the movie, Mr. Ghia said.

Mr. Bolt produced a script seven months later. But for the next nine years, Mr. Ghia searched unsuccessfully for financing. Finally, in 1984, Mr. Ghia struck a deal with Goldcrest Films & Television Ltd. of London and with Mr. Puttnam, whose previous film successes had already given him a reputation for ambitious, high-quality British cinema. Mr. Puttnam brought in Mr. Joffé, whose first full-length feature film, "The Killing Fields," had won three Academy Awards.

Although the script called for a much older man to play the part of Father Gabriel, the founder of the mission, Mr. Joffé chose Jeremy Irons. With box-office appeal firmly in mind, Mr. Puttnam and Mr. Joffé paired Mr. Irons with Robert De Niro as Mendoza, a slave-trader who becomes a Jesuit after killing his brother for stealing his fiancée.

The cast assembled, the crew traveled to Colombia, where most of the film was shot in a 16 weeks, including three weeks at the falls. Mr. Puttnam, who thought that producing "The Killing Fields" was sufficiently difficult, describes the filming of "The Mission" as "sheer hell."

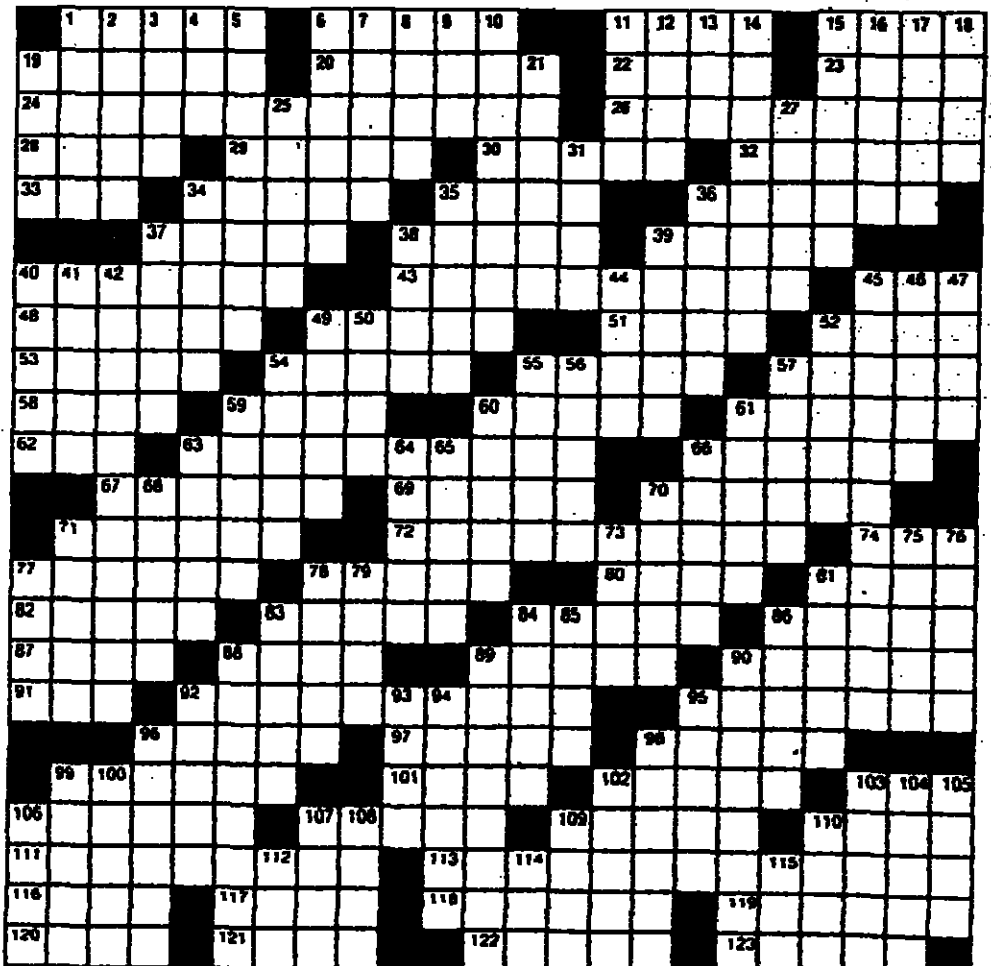
"We got fantastic cooperation at the national level from the Colombian government," he said. "But the Colombians who worked with us on the ground didn't care what Bogotà had decided, and there were moments that were utterly impossible."

One reason local Colombian officials were so nervous was that Mr. Joffé had chosen to build his set squarely on a major drug smuggling route, a fact Mr. Puttnam says was learned too late to switch locations. So the entire Indian village and massive wooden mission church that Mr. Joffé had constructed for the cameras were constantly patrolled by armed Colombian troops.

Alphabetic Double Talk BY BERT H. KRUSE/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malenka

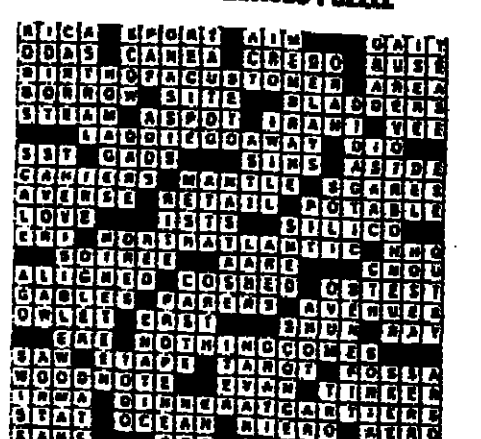
ACROSS

- 1 Muscle action
- 4 Derivative cries
- 11 Explosion noise
- 15 Writer Earl — Biggers
- 19 Land renamed Nova Scotia by the British
- 20 Mule
- 22 Cupid
- 23 Foil's kin
- 24 Big bull, for short
- 26 Kind of neck
- 28 People, e.g.
- 29 Plant shoots
- 30 Groom
- 32 Spoken carefully
- 33 Blushing
- 34 Deep-six, in a way
- 35 Sailing item
- 36 Most contemptible
- 37 "Who's been sleeping in —?"
- 38 Twain contemporary
- 39 Intended
- 40 Joseph Lash subject
- 43 English river
- 44 A famous Louis
- 46 British noble name
- 49 Good
- 51 Conduct
- 52 Oxford U. area
- 53 Incited, with "on"
- 54 Godwin's "Adventures of Williams"
- 55 Don Adams TV role
- 57 Ballet
- 58 Early Briton
- 59 Player who cuts the cards
- 60 Empty
- 61 Collections of rocks
- 62 Prefix for dent or color
- 63 Actor's concern
- 64 Beneficial insect
- 67 Big step
- 69 Dido
- 70 Early Mexican Indian
- 71 Barre's "A Window in —"
- 72 Urban transit
- 74 Recede
- 77 Bathroom
- 78 Hurl fast
- 80 Incursion
- 81 Not fully shut
- 82 Lardy
- 83 Nabob's republic
- 84 Budgets
- 86 Musical music
- 87 " — Sides Now," Joni Mitchell hit



- 4 Deadly act
- 5 Lucifer's place
- 6 Equipped like an angel
- 7 Edit
- 8 Extinct Argentinians
- 9 Skull
- 10 "... above this — away!"
- 11 Au naturel
- 12 A king of Judah
- 13 — de plume
- 14 Basis of a grievance
- 15 Dared
- 16 Certain films respect
- 17 Face an embankment
- 18 Water plant
- 19 Lyre's relative
- 21 Printers' nightmares
- 25 Personnel manager
- 27 Edged
- 31 Ogled
- 34 Church council
- 35 Hindu term of respect
- 36 Composer of "L'Arlesienne"
- 37 Zola's portraitist
- 38 Philip Nolan's creator
- 39 Burning
- 40 Choice
- 41 French artist: 1881-1953
- 42 Honey maker
- 44 Its capital is Muscat
- 45 Supreme Court name
- 46 Refreshment sites
- 47 Boston Gazette editor-patriot: 1732-1803
- 48 Carter Sec. of State
- 50 Sheltered at sea
- 52 Precisely
- 54 Some Valies
- 55 Lymnaeids
- 56 O'Neill's " — Millions"
- 57 Small
- 59 — volta (musical direction)
- 60 Agave fiber
- 61 Variety of bar
- 63 Clip
- 64 Bananas
- 65 Col. Tibbets's mother
- 66 Hopis or trumpet fish
- 68 Potboilers, e.g.
- 70 Despots
- 71 Biblical mountain
- 73 Court order
- 75 Cut of beef
- 76 Netherlands city
- 77 Lee or Irvin
- 78 Lips
- 79 Division word
- 81 Globe employee
- 83 Tightly curled
- 84 Skull cavity
- 85 Seized, in poetry
- 86 Passover feast
- 88 Trouble
- 89 Strong
- 90 Grow thin
- 92 Pittsburgh's home-run king
- 93 Splitting tool
- 94 Comedian
- 95 Skinfilm
- 96 H. H. Jackson heroine
- 98 Took off a tile
- 99 Look after
- 100 Dining spots
- 102 Nez — Indians
- 103 Mete
- 104 Barrel spigot
- 105 Gambling game
- 106 Ski-slope item
- 107 British spare
- 108 Main
- 109 — Xiaoping, China's paramount leader
- 110 Pods often pickled
- 112 Minuscule
- 114 Greek letter
- 115 No game, in bridge

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



WORLD SERIES: New York 6, Boston 5 (10 ins.) sends it to 7th. game

Errors give Mets incredible win

NEW YORK (Reuter, AP). — The New York Mets scored three runs in a sensational, almost incredible two-out, 10th inning rally on Saturday night to stun the Boston Red Sox 6-5 and force a seventh World Series game, after the Mets had scored two in their tenth inning.

The Mets' come-from-behind win followed the spurt in their half of the 10th by the Red Sox, whose two-run edge, seemingly assuring them of their first World Series championship in 68 years, came quickly but dissolved just as fast.

New York, the winningest team in the major league's this year, whose do-or-die rallies have become legendary, forced Boston to put the champagne back on the ice for at least another day.

The Red Sox scored a run in both the first and second innings off Mets' starting pitcher Bob Ojeda, who was roughed up for eight hits in the six innings he pitched. The Sox, who last won a world series in 1918 when Babe Ruth was pitching for them, added another run in the seventh inning.

Boston's flame-throwing right-hander Roger Clemens did not surrender a hit until the fifth inning, when New York collected two and scored two runs. They added another run in the bottom of the eighth to knot the score at 3-3.

Neither team scored in the ninth, sending the game into extra innings. Red Sox centerfielder Dave Henderson led off the 10th inning with a 350-foot (107-metre) home run to left off Met relief pitcher Rick Aguilera. Wade Boggs followed with a double and Marty Barrett singled him home.

The Mets, who staged an equally dramatic comeback against the Houston Astros to win the National League pennant, seemed to have lost their bag of tricks this time.

But "as normal, we came through again," New York left-fielder Mookie Wilson said. "Mirrors, magic wands, whatever. What matters is we won the ball game."

Catcher Gary Carter, who led the Mets in runs-batted-in for the regular season, found the magic wand first with a single to left. He passed the golden touch to rookie Kevin Mitchell, pinch-hitting for Aguilera. Mitchell hit another single.

Third-baseman Ray Knight, whose error led to a Sox go-ahead run in the seventh inning, followed

with a third single, scoring Carter.

Boston then brought in Bob Stanley to relieve Calvin Shiraldi. But, with two strikes on Wilson, one strike away from a Boston World Championship, Stanley threw a wild pitch, enabling Mitchell to come home and draw even the score 5-5.

Stanley got Wilson to hit a grounder to Bill Buckner in center on a 3-2 pitch. Strawberry, after fouling off three 3-2 pitches, walked. Knight struck out, swinging on a high 2-2 fastball with Strawberry stealing second on the pitch. Wilson struck out looking on a 1-2 pitch.

Red Sox Third: Rice struck out looking on an 8-2 change up. Evans fouled out to Strawberry in right. Goddard struck out swinging on a 0-2 pitch. Met Third: Santana struck out swinging after fouling off three 2-2 pitches. Ojeda struck out swinging. Dykstra grounded out to short. Owen to Buckner for the first infield assist of the game.

Red Sox Fourth: Henderson flied out to Dykstra in short center. Owen singled through the left side. Clemens fouled out to Carter on the first base attempt. A sacrifice bunt. Boggs hit a high bounce over Ojeda's head and was thrown out by Santana.

Met Fourth: Buckner flied out to Rice in left. Hernandez flied out to Boggs, who caught the ball leaning into the photographer's box and came out with the ball with umpire Wendelstedt right behind him on the play. Carter hit a single in front of the mound and was thrown out by Clemens.

Red Sox Fifth: Barrett singled through the left side. Buckner flied out to Strawberry on the warning track in right. Rice flied out to Strawberry in right. Evans walked on a 3-1 pitch. Goddard flied out to Wilson in short left.

Met Fifth: Strawberry walked on a 3-1 pitch. Strawberry stole second on a 1-2 pitch. Knight grounded a single up the middle. Strawberry scored. Wilson singled through the right side. Knight went to third when Evans bobbled the ball in right for an error. Deep, pinch-hitting for Clemens, grounded into a double play, Barrett to Owen to Buckner. Knight scored. Ojeda grounded out to second. Barrett to Buckner.

Red Sox Sixth: Carter entered the game at short-stop. Henderson grounded out to short. Elster to Hernandez. Owen hit a chopper down first base for a single. Hernandez flied the ball but was unable to get the ball to Ojeda covering. Clemens batted into a fielder's choice. Hernandez to Elster to force Owen at second. Boggs grounded into a fielder's choice. Buckner to Elster, forcing Clemens at second.

Met Sixth: Dykstra struck out. Buckner grounded to short and Owen made a diving, backhand stop. But Buckner beat the throw to first for an infield hit. Hernandez flied a single to center and Buckner, running on the pitch, continued to third. Crawford started warming up in the Boston bullpen. Carter struck out looking at an 8-2 fastball. Strawberry grounded into a fielder's choice. Barrett to Owen, forcing Hernandez at second.

Red Sox Seventh: McDowell relieved Ojeda. Ojeda threw 85 pitches, 59 strikes and 29 balls. Barrett walked on a 3-2 pitch. After fouling off a bunt attempt, Buckner grounded out to second on a hit-and-run.

On a 1-1 pitch, Owen broke for second and Boggs grounded a single to right through the hole created when Buckner broke to cover. Owen went to third. Barrett flied a single in front of Wilson to left on a 1-2 pitch. Owen scored and Boggs stopped at second. Buckner flied out to Strawberry in right. Strawberry started to his left before tumbling around and catching the ball on his left side in front of the warning track.

Red Sox Second: Carter flied out to Henderson in center on a 3-2 pitch. Strawberry, after fouling off three 3-2 pitches, walked. Knight struck out, swinging on a high 2-2 fastball with Strawberry stealing second on the pitch. Wilson struck out looking on a 1-2 pitch.

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Buckner to Hernandez. Barrett moved to second. Rice hit a chopper to third and, when Knight overthrew Hernandez at first for an error, Rice was safe and Barrett went to third on a hit-and-run. Evans grounded to second and Rice beat Buckner's flip to Elster, who threw Evans out at first as Barrett scored his first run of the series. Goddard singled through the left side and Rice, trying to score, was thrown out, Wilson to Carter.

Red Sox Third: Knight flied out to Evans in right. Wilson grounded out to second. Barrett to Buckner. Elster flied out to Henderson in center.

Red Sox Eighth: Henderson attempted to shortstop, a bad-hop grounder that bounced off Elster's glove. After fouling off four 3-2 pitches, Owen sacrificed to pitcher, McDowell to Hernandez. Henderson to second. Greenwell, pinch-hitting for Clemens, struck out swinging on a 0-2 pitch in the dirt. Boggs was walked on a 3-1 pitch to lead the bases. Orosco relieved McDowell. Buckner flied out to Dykstra in center on the first pitch.

Met Eighth: Schiraldi pinch-hitting for Orosco, singled through the right side. Dykstra sacrificed to Schiraldi, who tried for the force at second but bounced his throw in the dirt in front of Owen. Mazzilli safe at second. Dykstra safe at first. Buckner sacrificed to Schiraldi, Mazzilli to third, Dykstra to second. Hernandez was intentionally walked, leading the bases. Carter hit a sacrifice line drive to Rice in left. Mazzilli scored. Dykstra to third on a throw to the plate. Strawberry flied out to Henderson in right-center on an 8-2 pitch. Red Sox Ninth: Apolito came on to pitch and Mazzilli stayed in the game, replacing Strawberry in right. Rice struck out swinging. Evans safe on Elster's fielding error. Goddard grounded into a double play, Buckner to Elster to Hernandez.

Red Sox Tenth: Apolito came on to pitch and Mazzilli stayed in the game, replacing Strawberry in right. Rice struck out swinging. Evans safe on Elster's fielding error. Goddard grounded into a double play, Buckner to Elster to Hernandez.

Met Tenth: Knight walked on a 3-1 pitch. Wilson bunted in front of the plate and Goddard's high throw pulled Owen off second base. Knight safe at second, Wilson safe at first. Goddard was charged with an error. Johnson, pinch-hitting for Elster, struck out on a foul tip held by Goddard. Mazzilli flied out to Rice on the left field warning track. With the count 2-2 on Dykstra, Goddard attempted to pick Knight off second but the throw was to the outside of the base and Knight got back safely. Dykstra flied out to Rice in left on a 3-2 pitch.

Red Sox Eleventh: Johnson stayed in the game at shortstop. Henderson bunted to left on an 8-1 pitch. Owen struck out swinging. Schiraldi struck out swinging on an 8-2 pitch. Dykstra walked to left-center on a 1-2 pitch over the head of Wilson. Barrett flied a single to center, Boggs scored. Barrett to second on the throw to the plate. Buckner hit by pitch on a 1-2 pitch. Rice flied out to Mazzilli in right.

Red Sox Twelfth: Buckner flied out to Rice in left on an 8-2 pitch. Hernandez flied out to Henderson on the center-field warning track. Carter flied a single to left. Mitchell, pinch-hitting for Aguilera, flied a single to left-center. Carter to second. Pitching coach Bill Fischer went to the mound to talk to Schiraldi. Knight flied a single to center on an 8-2 pitch. Carter scored. Mitchell to third. Stanley relieved Schiraldi, on a 2-2 pitch, after Wilson fouled off two pitches. Stanley threw a wild pitch. Mitchell scored. Knight to second. Wilson grounded a 3-2 pitch down the first base line through Buckner's legs. Knight scored. Met 6. Red Sox 5.



A taste of the countryside — visitors at the Zichron Ya'acov annual wine fete try the local produce.

(Israel Talby)

Zichron festival: wine, women and hot pita

Blushing village

HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ANYONE WHO expected Breughel-like scenes of drunken carousing would have been disappointed by the wine festival in Zichron Ya'acov last week. The wine was flowing freely, but there were more people lined up to buy freshly baked Druse pita.

One can hardly think of a town more aptly suited than Zichron Ya'acov to hold such an event. Located on the Carmel overlooking the sea, the town, founded over a century ago by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, is like Rishon LeZion, the site of a giant Carmel Mizrahi cellar.

But unlike Rishon, which has become part of the Tel Aviv urban sprawl, Zichron has kept its village-like character, even if it does now house commuters from Haifa and even as far away as Tel Aviv. The old town square is still there, to be sure a bit dilapidated, but intact enough to give a bit of 19th-century atmosphere.

The newly-chosen Wine Queen, 17-year-old Galit Sharon, was busy at her job, pouring out wine at the Carmel Mizrahi stand at the back of a large vacant lot where singer Oshib Levy was performing. The wine, which came out of large barrels, was the first of this year's Hittim, the wine the company claims is just like Beaujolais Nouveau.

If memory serves me correctly, this year's vintage seems to have less character than that of 1985. A light, unpretentious red wine, it has no rough edges but no shining highlights either.

was usual for an event of this sort. She had to call in fresh supplies, no easy thing during the holiday when the winery itself is closed.

Representing a cellar of a very different type, Yonatan Tishbi, manager and owner of the Baron Cellars in Binyamina, was manning his own booth. The winery produces a total of 200,000 bottles a year from grapes which Tishbi himself grows.

On hand for tasting were a fairly indifferent rosé and a surprisingly impressive semi-dry white Muscat, produced from the type of grapes that have been around since the Baron first introduced the wine industry a century ago. The ostensibly plebeian grapes had come forth with a vintage of impressive bouquet and a slightly rough, but generally pleasing taste.

Galit Sharon seemed less interested in the relative virtues of wine than her boyfriend, who was standing alongside her as she poured out the wine. Galit is a local girl, but the last Wine Queen, chosen at the last local wine festival, which took place 30 years ago, came from the outside. She was Ziva Rodan, who later made something of a name for herself in films.

Since that time, whole new neighborhoods have sprung up in Zichron, filled with "outsiders" who have come to breathe the clear fresh air. But local residents greet each other by name and stop on the street to talk.

THE CROWDS were quiet and well-behaved. Aside from directing traffic, the police seemed to have little to do. But despite this, Iris Kretzmer, who was in charge of the Carmel stand, said that the crowds were drinking three times as much as

was usual for an event of this sort. She had to call in fresh supplies, no easy thing during the holiday when the winery itself is closed.

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It was a wine one could easily imagine drinking on a warm fall evening, perhaps in the Zichron town-square, if there were a place to sit in the Zichron town square. Though there were balloons and T-shirts and delicious home-made olives for sale in the stands around the square, there was no cafe, with small tables where one could enjoy a glass, or two, or three of wine.

Maybe it's all for the best. If one were to sit in the square, one could only bemoan the fate of the original municipality building, which is falling into disrepair. Perhaps one of the present Rothschilds would like to take a hand in sprucing up the town his or her ancestors founded.

And now the bad news

THE FORMULA "as we all know" is used in either of two instances: to apologize for a platitudinous, or to give an aura of credibility to doubtful or tendentious pronouncements. You find the first in "Love, as we all know, is blind," and in "Israel, as we all know, would fare better in UN General Assembly votes if it had a couple of oil wells."

The second is employed freely in politics. "As we all know," say our politicians of the right, "the Israeli people is unanimous in its rejection of a Palestinian state." Sure enough, if they go on brainwashing the Israeli people to that effect, their declaration may prove true some time in the future.

For now, there are quite a number of Israelis who, under certain conditions, would accept a Palestinian state. They may consider the idea with a good deal of apprehension, they may doubt the viability of such a state, or they may care nothing for the Palestinians and only favour it out of concern for the moral health of the Jewish soul, but that makes no difference: unanimous the people is not.

Or take the following, which I found in the New York Times the other day: "Bad news, as we all know, drives out the good, not because journalists are a satanic breed, but because readers find good news boring after a very short while." I wonder how the man knows, let alone how we all do. I mean, how much good news do we ever get that such a statement can be made about us?

But let's for a moment consider it on its merits: we find good news boring after a while. Well, all I can say is "try us!" Would we really get bored if, week after week, our newspaper informed us that the number of road accidents was going down, that the Kinneret water level up? That Kahane's popularity was declining and export figures were on the rise? Would we mind being bombarded, day after day, by news of yet another Iron Curtain country wishing to establish diplomatic relations with us? Would it bore us to read, every other day for a whole year, about the progress of the peace negotiations between Syria and ourselves?

Wouldn't we rather grab the paper

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

avidly and gloat, and gloat? But no, they are not a satanic breed, journalists, only perhaps a bit sombre. For instance, they have that famous dictum about dog-bites-dog isn't news, but man-bites-dog is. It shows you how their minds work. Of all possible choices, e.g., God sees man isn't news, but man sees God is, or, to take a more profane example,

Peres woos Hussein isn't news, but Hussein woos Peres is — they had to have something that hurts, something with blood in it.

Which gives rise to a horrendous thought: could it be that all of the mass media live under the misconception that what we all want is bad news, while in actual fact we don't? Could it be, that is to say, that the world wasn't such a bad place after all, and we only think so because all they ever tell us about it is tales of war and famine, hangings and drownings, rape and murder? It's a pleasant illusion anyway.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Inauguration of the
Johannes Giesberts
Doctoral Fellowship fund

Greetings:

PROF. MOSHE MANY
PresidentMR. NORBERT BURGER
Mayor of CologneMR. HILMAR S. ANKERSTEIN
Chairman, Association for Christian-Jewish
Cooperation in Cologne

MR. YEHUDA EREL

Lecture:

PROF. YITZHAK KASHTI
Head, Sociology of Education
"Towards New Directions in the Israeli
Sociology of Education"On Tuesday, October 28, 1986, at 11:30 a.m.
Chaim Rosenberg School in Jewish Studies
Auditorium 02
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

Entrance through Austria Gate (1)

07708-3145



THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY. — Red Sox's Bob Stanley is in complete despair after his wild pitch opened the door for the Mets' 10th inning rampage in the 6th game on Saturday night. The Mets' Mookie Wilson is mobbed by team-mates after hitting the shot to first that was misplayed, enabling the Mets to score the winning run.

(Reuter telephotos)

YACHTING

FREMANTLE, Reuter. — The Kookaburra yacht which hosted the pride of the Bond Syndicate stole the limelight again yesterday as they raced each other to another tight finish in the America's cup defender selection trials. The Tasmanian Syndicate boats, which demonstrated their superior light wind speed in beating Australia III and IV, contested the series just last after an unexpected switch by the two skippers.

In a close but apparently relaxed race, Peter Gilmore aboard Kookaburra III won by six seconds from John Murray on Kookaburra II.

SOCCER

English Division One
Manchester City 1 (McCarthy 58)
Manchester United 1 (Stapleton 46)
Scottish League Cup Final (at Hampden Park)
Celtic 1 Rangers 2

ICE HOCKEY

Islanders 4, Kings 3; Rangers 3, Sabres 2;
Penguins 4, Flyers 2; Rangers 3, Canadiens 3;
Red Wings 3, Blues 1.

BASKETBALL

A veritable feast

While the attention of all sportsmen — and many non-sportsmen — is concentrated on the Michael Ray Richardson controversy, a feast of basketball is going to be served in Israel this week.

The highlight of tonight's fifth round of league action pits Maccabi Tel Aviv against Maccabi Haifa at Yad Eliyahu. Whatever the outcome, it will at least reflect one great advantage over the equivalent derby in soccer last Saturday — there is no danger of a scoreless draw!

MOTOR-RACING

Prost is world champ again

ADELAIDE (Reuter). — Alain Prost drove his McLaren to victory yesterday in the Australian Grand Prix and claimed his second successive World Drivers' Championship. The Frenchman took the lead on lap 63 or 82 when Williams driver Nelson Piquet pitted for fresh tires after mid-race leader Keke Rosberg (McLaren) and championship hopeful Nigel Mansell (Williams) suffered spectacular tire explosions.

There were the telling factor in the 369.94km. race on the twisting Adelaide street circuit, the last race of the 16 Race Formula One calendar. Prost's tactical brilliance won him the race when he pitted early, on lap 32, for a fresh set of tires.

Britain's Mansell had led the championship table with 70 points and needed to finish no better than third to take the title. But his left rear tire shredded on the main straight, on lap 63. The car came to a slow stop against a barrier with Mansell unhurt.

Prost needed to win to take the championship and with Mansell out of the race he became the first driver in 26 years to successfully defend his title.

TENNIS

TOKYO (Reuter). — West Germany's Boris Becker topped off what he called the best two weeks in his life yesterday by beating Sweden's Stefan Edberg in straight sets 7-6 (7-5), 6-1 in the singles final of the Seiko Super Tennis cup.

In Vienna, Ernst Ginter battled on despite suffering a knee injury in the third set of the final to win the Grand Prix tournament by defeating Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia.

CRICKET

FAISALABAD, Pakistan (AP). — Wasim Akram, left-hander, was named man of the match as the West Indies were bowled out for 248 on the second day of the first cricket test shortly after tea here on Sunday. Pakistan 159 and 297, West Indies 248. There was drama in Brisbane, too. Botham followed an explosive tearing of 86 in 37 minutes, with four sixes, a five and 11 fivers, by capturing two wickets as Queensland, chasing 144 for victory, ended the third day on 58 for two. Test-cricket star Ian Chappell hit a career-best 74 not out and Lamb 65, England 135 and 339. Queensland 317 and 587.

Views and News
at the Hotel Inter-Continental
with The Jerusalem Post

The Hotel Inter-Continental Jerusalem distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day



London Stock Exchange's long-awaited, much debated 'big bang' begins today

LONDON (Reuter). — The City of London, trying to cement its position as one of the world's top three financial powerhouses, undergoes its biggest upheaval today with foreign competitors poised to grab a slice of the action.

In the most dramatic overhaul since share dealing moved out of coffee shops and into the London Stock Exchange two centuries ago, the cozy lifestyle of London's staid financial clubland will be exposed to the full blast of international competition in a wave of deregulation dubbed "big bang."

Major American, Japanese and West German brokers and financial conglomerates have already entered the London market, some by swallowing up established British broking concerns. Gloomy analysts predict the abolition of traditional restrictive trading practices could trigger a market-place bloodbath with a mixture of fear, greed and ruthlessness the key to survival.

It is a computerized revolution that could make London the crossroads of the international business community. The City is already the world's biggest market for trading currencies and Eurobonds, a diffuse and booming bazaar in government and corporate debt.

"Big bang" is the City's response to competition from Wall Street and Tokyo, the two other main international markets. Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, told a group of London bankers, "A great prize is within our grasp."

At the heart of the shake-up is the ending of so-called "single capacity," in which there is strict demarcation between jobbers — the traders who actually make markets in shares — and brokers, the people who buy and sell them for investors.

Foreign firms will be welcomed into the stock exchange for the first time and fixed commissions, now running at more than double those of London's major rivals, will be abolished.

Foreigners poised to take big piece of City's action



The old floor of the London Stock Exchange: Now they'll trade in front of computer screens. (AFP)

The impact is likely to be felt as strongly in Asia and America as in the City of London, that web of narrow streets that houses London's army of bankers, brokers and money dealers.

"What is going on now is a revolution: a revolution in the way finance is organized, a revolution in the structure of banks and financial institutions and a revolution in the speed and manner in which money flows around the world," according to Adrian Hamilton, author of *The Financial Revolution*. The world's

leading financial musclemen, like New York's Merrill Lynch, Tokyo's Nomura and Frankfurt's Deutsche Bank, have already beefed up their London presence, offering a foretaste of the City's cosmopolitan future.

Gene Rousseau, Merrill Lynch's deputy chief executive in Europe, says the British arm of what is America's biggest stockbroker accounts for 5 per cent of Merrill's global business. He says he hopes this will rise in time to 20 per cent. Britain's deregulators are optimistic about drumming up fresh business from big

bang. London built a reputation as a strong commercial capital as the hub of a large colonial empire and English is the working language of the financial world.

The City is also relatively free of government interference compared with other financial centres, and London enjoys a neat slot in the international time zone between Tokyo and New York, making it the natural home for those who want to dabble in all three.

But even though business was seeping away to rivals, London's

Some firms may overreach themselves, there may be losses, and it is possible that some of the participants in these highly competitive markets will eventually withdraw," says Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England.

Some analysts predict that of the 27 firms preparing to make their living in the newly deregulated market in gilts, British government debt, only a dozen might survive.

The new American arrivals will need no reminding. Within two years of Wall Street's May Day Liberalization in 1975, a fifth of the firms at the starting line were no longer in the race.

Third World lending by banks drops

BASLE, Switzerland (Reuter). — International banks have taken more money out of heavily indebted countries than they have been putting in, despite a U.S. aid plan backed by the International Monetary Fund, according to a study published yesterday.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said that in the past two-and-a-half years banks were forced under rescheduling agreements to provide \$15 billion of new loans to several of 18 Latin American, African and East European countries considered "problem" debtors.

But even taking that into account, banks reduced overall lending to these countries \$2.3b. over the period and withdrew \$4b. during the first six months of 1986 alone.

"There continued to be no signs of any return to spontaneous bank lending to problem debtor countries," said the BIS.

FIAT UNVEILED A BID to merge the Italian state-owned car maker Alfa Romeo with its own executive car division, Lancia, to form one of Europe's largest builders of quality cars.

Fiat Group Managing Director Cesare Romiti announced the offer at a news conference as part of a campaign to foil a rival bid by Dearborn, Michigan-based Ford Motor Co. to acquire the loss-making state producer of high-performance cars.

Romiti said Fiat, Italy's largest private industrial concern, was prepared to spend \$3.5 billion over the next five years on improving the merged company's model range.

THE U.S. ECONOMY shows signs of surprising strength as consumer

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

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THE U.S. ECONOMY shows signs of surprising strength as consumer

prices remain low and spending remains high, according to data released last week.

The Commerce Department said Friday that orders for expensive manufactured goods rose 4.9 per cent last month, the largest increase in two years. The closely watched non-defence capital goods category, often a sign of business optimism about the economy, rose a healthy 8.8 per cent.

The government also reported that consumer spending soared 1.6 per cent last month.

NORWEGIAN OIL MINISTER Arne Oeien said Saturday that his country is likely to continue restricting its oil exports in 1987 in an effort to push up world oil prices.

Oeien, on a visit to London, also said he would not rule out a cut in 1987 from Norway's current 900,000 barrel-per-day oil output. But he said the government's plans for 1987 were still under discussion.

Norway is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But the government announced in September that it intended to store increased amounts of oil in November and December, rather than export it, in an effort to support Opec's efforts to force up oil prices.

THE OIL MARKET can absorb the 200,000 barrels per day increase in production endorsed by Opec's oil ministers, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali-Khalifa Al-Sabah said Saturday.

Last week, however, U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington called on the West to build up its oil stockpiles to ensure there would be no return to dependence on supplies from Opec.

Herrington also told reporters after addressing a conference on oil that the U.S. was studying ways of bypassing the strategic Strait of Hormuz, the narrow waterway out of the Persian Gulf through which most Middle East oil exports flow.

Traditions die with sadness and glee

LONDON (Reuter). — Pin-striped suited stockbrokers waved sparklers, and a pantomime horse took to the floor in the City of London's stock exchanges on Friday, the last day of trading before today's "big bang."

The 300-year-old market was marking the end of an era and the start of a new, less secure world in which deregulation is meant to blow the chill winds of world competition through what many criticized as a cozy gentlemen's club.

As the market closed, the older brokers and jobbers — whose separate jobs will merge as of today's trading — joined to sing "Auld Lang

Syne." The younger ones replied by chanting the refrain of the British football terraces with the words "Here we go, here we go."

The day's business was muted with low turnover in a party atmosphere. "It was almost like Christmas. There were people standing around talking with nothing to do," one participant commented.

A few days ago one public relations company held a "big bang breakfast." Members of the stock exchange organized a big bang ball and boats plying up and down the River Thames have been filled with city folk drinking to the good old days.

But the celebrations may be premature. Big bang depends on the hugely complicated computing network linking brokers, banks and the exchange working as it is meant to work.

If it doesn't, the dealers may find themselves back on the floor of the exchange today, waving their hands and pushing each other aside, just like old times.

EXCHANGE. — China and the United States have agreed to send armed service officers to study at each other's military schools, a western diplomat said in Peking yesterday.

Three-stage pipeline project

Beersheba pesticides plant to stop polluting

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Makhteshim Chemical Works, which manufactures pesticides for export and for the local market, hopes to clean up its act soon by piping its dangerous wastes to the Ramat Hovav Industrial Park 12 kilometres south of here.

"From now on, if pollution persists in Beersheba, we'll know it's not because of us," Ilan Levitch, the company's vice-president for development, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

For over 30 years, Makhteshim and pollution have been synonymous for local residents. For the past decade, thanks to public and government pressure, the company has slowly moved its plants to Ramat Hovav.

The proposed pipeline, first disclosed by *The Post* several months ago, will begin operations only next month because of the IDF's decision not to allow it to pass through its firing ranges — a decision that has entailed an alternative route and greater expense.

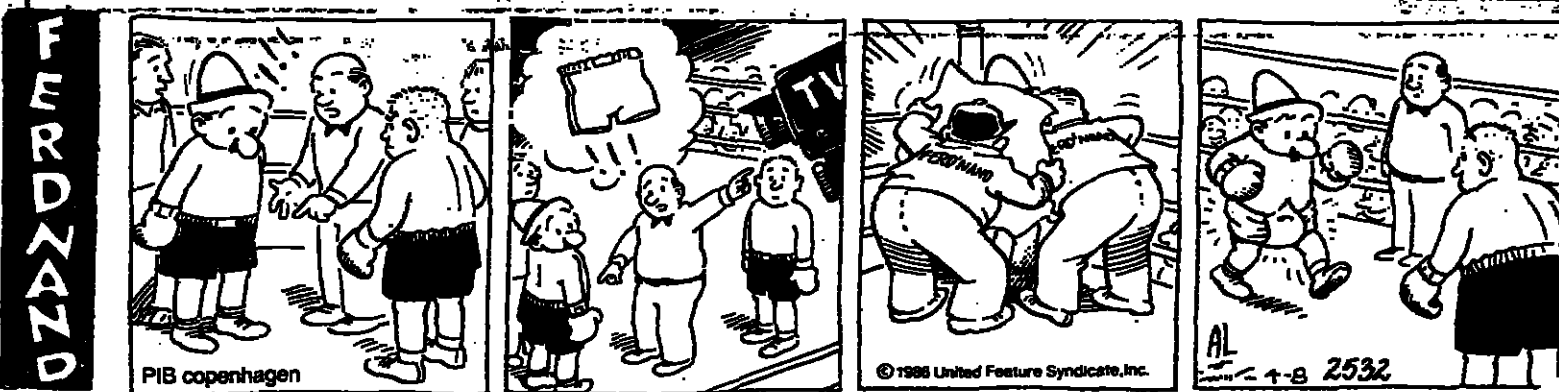
The project is in three stages, said Levitch. The first, at a cost of \$500,000, is a pipeline that carries wastes six kilometres south, beyond the city limits but one kilometre shy of the original target because of the army's objections.

"We are now completing the pipeline and will soon conduct tests to see if the pipes can withstand the pressure once we pump out the fluids," said Levitch.

Next, the plan calls for the pipeline to be extended to the Ramat

Hovav Industrial Park, another eight kms away. Plans for this stage will be finished by mid-November, Levitch said. This stage will cost \$1m, to complete and is to take six months to construct.

The cost of the third stage cannot yet be assessed, nor can the length of time needed to complete it, Levitch told *The Post*. The idea is to plant hardy trees, such as tamarisks, to suck up some of the waste waters that reach Ramat Hovav. The trees will be both an ecological and an esthetic boon, he said.



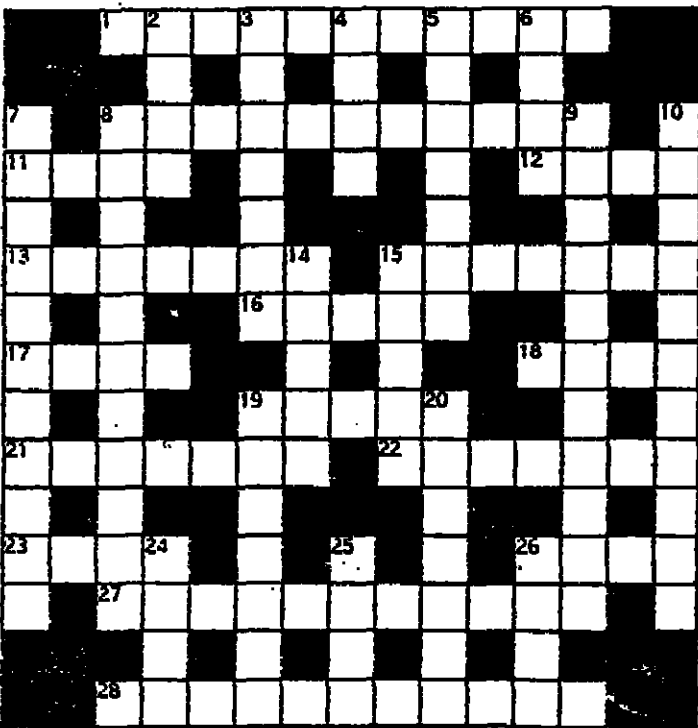
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 He deals with complaints of 17 across (5,6)
- 8 Scheme, having little professional standing (11)
- 11 Land in the water (4)
- 12 There's some point in the astigmatic wearing glasses (4)
- 13 Form lessons without boys (7)
- 15 Accountant taking editor's place answered for copy (7)
- 16 A number may be used in the theatre (5)
- 17 All the uands were triumphant (4)
- 18 Weapons must be returned in good order (4)
- 19 Edward ran after Dorothy—how he loved her (5)
- 21 The organisation of employment for fishermen (7)
- 22 Little candlelight in Ireland? (7)
- 23 Pop in a steamer and they should be health-giving (4)
- 26 Colourless, like heartless Henry (4)
- 27 On-going panic (5-6)
- 28 Never to muse can appear enterprising (11)

DOWN

- 2 Getting the home about right—and suffering for it! (4)
- 3 A descendant of brave forebears (7)
- 4 The record in greatest demand is "Carmen" (4)
- 5 Person providing food for terrace-cooking (7)
- 6 Nothing has been put in order, blow it! (4)
- 7 Ill-feeling in the main (11)
- 8 Some plants can be AI set in pots (11)
- 9 People with a certain leaning, we hear, for the patriot (11)
- 10 Prison using extraordinary methods (11)
- 14 The shock that Stourhead took (5)
- 15 A Frenchman going to the West to begin again (5)
- 19 Doctor with anything but a dose of medicine (7)
- 20 Lay off the underworld boss, girl! (7)
- 24 Pen a note showing some affection (4)
- 25 Not all of the deaf are so remote (4)
- 26 A border should attract attention (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Har Nof, 81 Shaoulson, 532115; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shufar, Shufar Road, 910108; Dar Al-Dawa, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Ziva, 52 Erez, Hatikva, 378403; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142; Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodovsky, 91122; Haifa: Neve Sha'anun, 37 Hachichon, 235530.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Biktur Holim (podiatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah Scopus (internal), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology), Mevag Ladach (obstetrics); Tel Aviv: Rikah (podiatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery); Netanya: Lamedo.

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

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In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333; Ashdod 23333; Bar Yon 153111; Beersheba 74767; Carmiel 989555; Dan Rogon 781111; Eilat 7233; Hadera 22333; Haifa 512233; Holon 923133; Mobile Intervac Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock; "Ran" — Educational First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 221171, Tel Aviv 2511172, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316; Rappaport Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 224813, Jerusalem — 249554, and Haifa 58751; Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel: 652828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.; The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone 10452206, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning; Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433000, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).

For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.

But — you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund helps the country's less fortunate elderly lessen the burden in their latter years. Your contributions go a long way —

A sparkling social life!
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and kinship. The Forsake Me Not Fund ensures their "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile!
Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

Accepting Offices:
Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema Industrial Zone Tel Aviv: 9 Carlebach St.
Haifa: 16 Nordau St., Hader Hacarmel. Or mail to: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000.

A warm glow on a cold evening
The Forsake Me Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing — desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes!
Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as locks or beepers.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FORSAKE ME NOT"

QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Mark

4 Delight
8 Esteem
10 Reason
11 Associate

12 Leave
13 Gratitude
14 Compel
15 Advance
16 Falsehood
18 Awkward situation
21 Information
24 Frequently
25 Grove
26 Posh
27 Inexperienced

DOWN

1 Rivulet
2 Artist's stand
3 Retain
5 Example
6 Realm
7 Off stage
8 Thong
13 End of line
15 Support
17 Deterious
18 Backside
19 Dried fruit
22 Solitary
23 Boast

Yesterday's Solution

SEASONED SCORER
B U L O A C
A I R S T R I P S N A I C H
T U O M I W I C
E P H I L I C T K I M O N N
R T C N W C N N
S I D M A G I S T R A T E
C O N S E Q U E N C E
A V A C H B B I
B R A C T S U E G A I N E
B O M S H A A
A C E T I C S T A N D I N G
R R N E A V
D E S I G N P R E F E R E N C E

Yesterday's Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Right, 4 Align, 10 Natural, 11 Merit, 12 Curve, 13 Contact, 15 Step, 17 Grate, 19 Eat, 22 Asst, 25 Adjourn, 27 Taste, 29 Child, 30 Tempest, 31 Metre, 32 Atoll.

DOWN: 2 Later, 3 Harvest, 5 Lemon, 6 Carriage, 7 Seach, 8 Slice, 9 State, 14 Open, 16 Teat, 18 Rejoice, 24 Attempt, 25 Dance, 26 Unbe, 28 Health, 29 Under, 30 Spell.

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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Salary stalks

First International's third-quarter results focus attention again on one of the banking issues that nobody wants to hear about — the qualitative difference between the various commercial banks. The banks themselves, with the obvious exception of First International, don't want to hear that they are not all in the same state, because in their present circumstances they would prefer to stick together in the same lifeboat. For them it is better to hang together than to hang separately, as we have noted before (for some reason they object to that turn of phrase, although it is cliché from no less a source than Ben Franklin himself).

The public, too, including the posse of bank-busters in the Knesset, prefers not to be presented with confusing differences between the apparently homogeneous group of banks called banks and bankers. Once it is allowed that not all banks are the same, then by extension not all bankers are the same, which implies that some are less villainous than others, and some may not be villains at all. Since this is a logical impossibility in the black and white world that the anti-bank brigade has constructed, they prefer to dismiss it out of hand.

However, the facts speak their own language. First International is plainly different, and this has been generally accepted. The amount that its chairman, Zedek Bino, does or does not receive every month or quarter, has not entered the recent debate, because since the bank is privately owned — now by Jack Nasser of New York — it is agreed that it can pay what it wants. It is also too small to be a market leader and affect other groups in the economy.

What is not mentioned is that First International, more than any other financial institution, is a performance-related outfit, and that people there are made to work hard, and then paid or promoted on the basis of the results they achieve. That explains, among other things, why Bino rose from clerk to chairman in 25 years and why his successor, Shalom Singer, is, at 40, the youngest chief executive officer in the banking fraternity.

But the rank and file of First International, for all that bank-busters ferret out, still wait for Bank Leumi to complete its wage negotiations before embarking on theirs. Not that they get the same, but the differences between grades are based on those of Leumi. Overall, if Leumi coughed up 5 per cent for this year's wage rise, First International will do much the same.

More absurd still, although in a different way, is the fact that Discount, too, plays follow-the-leader with Leumi. Once Leumi strikes a deal with its works committee, Discount knows the parameters of the ballpark and the game commences. The question is what justification there is for these three banks, whose chief factor in common is that wages are by far the dominant expense for each of them, to be dependent on each other. Leumi makes far more money than Discount, but still makes a lot less, by any measure of profitability, than First International. Put differently, First International has a rate of profitability that bears comparison with the best international standards. Leumi is scrapping along well below par, and Discount is hard put to achieve a profit at all. Yet their wage policies are much of a muchness: What Leumi's staff squeeze out, by fair means or foul, the others give too in one form or another. Discount can simply not afford it, while First International can do rather better by its people.

This is a particularized example of the general Israeli labour-market rigidity, of which the nurses provide such a shining public-sector example. Its roots are undoubtedly in the weak-kneed management that the banks suffered for too many years, and the failure to know what things cost, including labour. First International has developed its own surreptitious means of circumventing this sectoral linkage, by paying large annual bonuses that are based on the bottom-line performance of the bank as a whole, and by rapidly promoting its best people. Now, however, it too is not growing at a pace that can allow wide-scale advancement within the bank.

The other banks have already been in the no-growth trap for several years. Only in recent months, with the arrival of new top men, has the most horrible truth of all been allowed to be spoken out loud, albeit privately, instead of being mercifully suppressed. This is that for barely-profitable banks like Discount, half-profitable banks like Leumi and Hapoalim, and certainly for losers like Mizrahi, the only way most staffers are going to get higher wages is by a lot of the existing work-force departing in one way or another, so that the survivors can split the small cake into fewer but bigger pieces.

Announces interim dividend

1st Int'l had profit of NIS 4.5m. in quarter

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

First International Bank again outperformed the banking sector as a whole, reporting a net profit of NIS 12.5 million for the first nine months of 1986. After yesterday's inflation adjustment of the bank's first-half profit of NIS 7.7m. in June 1986-value shekels, indicating a net profit of some NIS 4.5m. for the third quarter.

First International is the only bank to release cumulative quarterly profit figures. Although the comparable nine-month period in 1985, the bank made an equivalent NIS 25m. net profit, after the original figures are restated to take account of accounting changes, its results were better than the generally dismal reports coming out of the banking industry. Gross profit, dropped sharply, as well, from NIS 64m. in January-September 1985 to NIS 42m. in the same period this year, all in September 1986-value shekels.

The bank attributed the decline to three factors. The first was the narrowing of profit margins between borrowing and lending rates of interest, especially in the third quarter of 1985, which saw especially high margins in the wake of the tight monetary policy introduced as part of the economic stabilization programme — instituted that July.

The bank also attributed declining earnings to the failure to update bank commission charges since July 1985, and the consequent erosion in real terms suffered by the bank's income. The increased weight of the tax burden, which absorbed almost 70 per cent of gross profit in 1986, compared with 60 per cent in the preceding year, also hurt profit.

First International's results represented a net rate of return on equity

of 7.1 per cent, slightly up on the 6.8 per cent recorded in the first half, but far below the 12.4 per cent achieved in 1985. Gross returns similarly fell from 37 per cent to 24 per cent.

However, these figures remained by far the best among the main banks. In the first half of 1986, no other bank managed more than 3.1 per cent.

The bank's total assets grew 5.4 per cent through the end of September, to stand at just under NIS 4 billion. That left First International with a capital assets ratio of 6.1 per cent, considered respectable by international standards and considerably above the Israeli average.

Customer deposits meanwhile grew by 7.9 per cent in the first three quarters to NIS 2.4b. and loans to the public soared 23 per cent to NIS 1.7b. apparently reflecting the aggressive expansion of consumer lending by First International.

The bank's board of directors decided on a further interim dividend, this time of 55 per cent, or about 1.5 per cent of the share price, in addition to the 30 per cent cash dividend announced in July.

In this, too, First International is unique among the five main banks in being able to distribute cash dividends, both because of their low profitability and because of the restrictions imposed by the bank share "arrangement" under which the government has guaranteed their pre-October 1983 share price.

Labour isn't invited to meeting on economy

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir will hear today about the economic situation from the heads of the Treasury and Bank of Israel — his first meeting on economic matters since he assumed office — but no Labour Party officials will be in attendance.

A spokesman for the premier insisted there was no significance to the decision to meet without Shamir's Labour coalition partners. But Labour officials expressed concern.

"There will be other meetings and plenty of opportunities for Labour Party members to express their views," the Shamir spokesman said, adding that the meeting was convened on a "professional basis and not on party lines."

The spokesman said the meeting today would be "academic" and that no decisions would be taken. He added that Shamir wants to learn about current economic issues. He stressed that the premier would take a leading role in economic policy-making.

Despite these explanations the Labour Party was clearly upset by the fact that none of its members was invited to attend today's meeting. Party sources noted that the meeting would include all the heads of the Treasury except Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amoral, a Labour offi-



Adi Amoral (Karen Ben-Zion)

cial. Ministry sources said Finance Minister Moshe Nissim had made a point of always having Amoral attend internal ministry deliberations.

In addition, Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi, who is nominally one of the four members of the newly created economic inner cabinet, together with Vice Premier Shimon Peres, Shamir and Nissim, will be also absent from the meeting today.

A spokesman for the prime minister's office however, said Ya'acobi is due to meet Shamir later this week. Labour Party sources called Shamir's plans to exclude Labour officials as "foolishness," because he would be forfeiting an opportunity for the Alignment to criticize an economic policy on which they were not consulted. On the other hand, the sources said that today's meeting should be kept within proportions.

"No decisions will be taken, and when the time for decisions will come we will be there," one source said.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:	
General Share Index	118.98 +0.36%
Non-Bank Index	154.82 +0.1%
Arrangement	108.62 +0.79%
Insurance	103.28 +0.23%
Commerce, Services	187.62 +0.16%
Real Estate	187.02 +0.78%
Industrial	132.21 +0.54%
Textiles	200.42 +0.28%
Metals	143.52 +0.17%
Electronics	96.34 +0.04%
Chemicals	133.20 +0.06%
Industrial Invest.	133.95 +0.22%
Investment Cos.	143.21 +0.54%
General Bond Index	112.31 +0.08%
Index-linked Bonds	114.26 +0.06%
Fully-linked	115.99 +0.04%
Partially-linked	113.39 +0.20%
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.61 +0.31%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.88 +0.22%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.77 +0.11%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.22 —

Turnovers:	
Shares — total	NIS 10,971,100
Non-Bank	NIS 1,673,800
Arrangement	NIS 9,997,300
Bonds — total	NIS 3,044,900
Index-linked	NIS 1,656,600
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,389,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 698,200

Share Movements:	
Advances	145 (131)
of which 5% +	17 (18)
"buyers only"	2 (1)
Declines	141 (140)
of which 5% +	22 (17)
"sellers only"	1 (1)
Unchanged	92 (110)
Trading Halt	41 (38)

Bond Market Trends:	
Index-linked:	Rises to 0.5%
3% fully-linked	Rises to 0.5%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
Leumi	1185	4057	-3.0
First Int'l	22650	51	+1.0
FBI	no trading	no trading	no trading
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	78555	255	+0.2
Union 0.1	58520	66	+0.3
Discount	100400	273	+0.5
Mizrahi	21450	368	+0.1
Hapoalim	53770	970	+1.0
General A	136350	8	—
Leumi 0.1	34180	1168	+1.1
Fin. Trade	46230	—	—
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5090	140	+1.2
Dev. Mort.	2225	2356	—
Mizrahi Mort.	2250	432	+0.4
Tefahot r	14000	80	-0.1
Mervar r	6270	829	+10.0
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading	no trading	no trading
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading	no trading	no trading
Cl. Leasing 0.1	18130	14	+0.8
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1205	3427	+4.9
Haasneh r	334	66453	—
Phoenix 0.1	829	1487	-3.6
Haasneh r	7070	21	—
Mizrahi 1	2100	77	—
Sahar r	6196	265	+2.0
Zion Hold. 1.	8360	4	+0.7

	Elron	276000	30	+3.4
	Ami	29932	248	+2.9
	Cl. Electronics	1852	283	+4.5
	Electronix 1	1850	507	+2.5
	T.A.T. 1	3200	627	+4.5
	Ackstein 1	873	3040	—
	Agan 5	17900	17	—
	Adnasa	2561	1034	+5.2
	Dexter	3620	308	-2.2
	Fertilisers	5590	125	-1.9
	Haifa Chem.	398	41485	+2.1
	Teva r	7250	1571	—
	Dead Sea r	4400	2579	—
	Petrochem.	523	4386	-0.4
	Neca Chem.	5999	1999	-10.0
	Frutarom	12400	17	-8.1
	Adnasa Paper	226500	—	—
	Central Trade	8070	249	-4.7
	Koor p	6160000	0	+10.0
	Clal Inds.	1399	12265	-2.2
Investment Companies				
	IDB Dev. r	4200	2011	-1.9
	Elern	3300	1285	-0.2
	Arik 1	234	1855	—
	Gahelet	1340	80	—
	Israel Corp. 1	7850	400	+1.8
	Wolfson r	127959	94	-0.9
	Hapumal Inv.	5899	555	-0.0
	Laosi Invest.	no trading	no trading	—
	Discount Invest.	2400	4160	-2.0
	Clal 10	14100	1000	-1.7
	Clal 10	885	2770	-1.7
	Landeco 0.1	5895	100	+0.1
	Parna 0.1	8291	39	—
Oil Exploration				
	Paz Off Expl.	16000	27	-1.2
	J.O.E.L.	2840	1425	-3.1
Abbreviations:				
s.s. sellers only			b buyer	
h.o.b. buyers only			r registered	

NEW YORK FINANCIAL			
(October 24)			
U.S. MONEY RATES			
Prime rate 7.50%; Brokered			
6 1/4-5 1/4%; Fed Funds (a)			
NEW YORK FOREIGN			
	DMK		
CLOSING	2.0115/25		
OPENING	2.0250/60		
LATEST	2.0360/70		
Comment			
The dollar closed last week sharp-			
ly buying by Japanese institutions, reac-			
tion and improved technical signals. But			
correction rather than a reversal in its			
data will be crucial.			
ISRAELI STOCKS			
TRADED IN NEW YORK			
NYSE and ASE			
	Last	Prev.	
Alliance			
Amir & Pap	15%		1
Ampet	—		
Elsicor	2 1/4		
Etz Levud	—		
Laser Inds	10%		1
Over the counter			
	last	bld	ask
Arvt	—	8 1/4	8 1/4

CLASSIFIED

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ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Israel Lands Administration
Haifa Municipality
Tender for lease of 7 plots for construction of artists and artisans Kirya
in the Artists Quarter — at the border of Wadi Salib — Haifa

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract concerning plots included in Master Plan No. H/1826, which are intended for an artists and artisans Kirya, and details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Tender	Plot	Plot area approx. sq.m.	Total enclosed area (incl. adjacent) sq.m.	Development costs* NIS (not including VAT)	Minimum Price NIS (not including VAT)	Deposit NIS
E/17/86	203	350	480	73,000	78,130	10,000
E/18/86	204	135	120	19,400	28,574	10,000
E/19/86	205	135	240	38,700	42,714	10,000
E/20/86	211	470	540	87,200	118,696	10,000
E/21/86	242	170	320	51,600	71,217	10,000
E/22/86	238	234	250	40,300	53,713	10,000
E/23/86	260	632	700	113,000	102,870	10,000

* Linked to August 1986 building index and to be paid separately to the Industrial Building Corp. Ltd., in accordance with the infrastructure development contract concluded with the company.
A tender document (brochure) is available upon payment of NIS 25 (VAT included), at the Administration's Haifa office, 13 Rehov Ha'atza'a m., during regular working hours.
Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on November 26, 1986. Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Taper	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	24.10	7-17.75%	8-19.50%
HAPOLIM	26.9	8-18%	10-18.50%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-18.50%	8-17%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-16%
FIRST INT'L	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Taper: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (October 24)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.375	5.625
STG (£100,000 pounds)	10,000	10,000	9,875
DMK (100,000 marks)	3,750	3,750	3,875
SFR (50,000 francs)	3,125	3,250	3,250
YEN (1,000,000 yen)	3,375	3,375	3,375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 24)

Currency basket	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rate
1	1.4770	1.4770	1.4710
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4778	1.4982	1.46
Deutschmark	0.7312	0.7403	0.72
Pound Sterling	2.0311	2.1171	2.05
French Franc	0.2232	0.2280	0.22
Japanese Yen	0.0173	0.0287	0.01
Dutch Florin	0.0466	0.0548	0.03
Swiss Franc	0.8867	0.8967	0.87
Swedish Krona	0.2133	0.2180	0.21
Norwegian Krone	0.1987	0.2022	0.20
Danish Krone	0.1941	0.1965	0.19
Finnish Mark	0.2295	0.2302	0.23
Canadian Dollar	1.0633	1.0708	1.04
Australian Dollar	0.9436	0.9553	0.93
S. African Rand	0.6510	0.6591	0.62
Belgian Franc	0.3498	0.3541	0.34
Austrian Shilling	0.1389	0.1518	0.12
Italian Lira	0.0563	0.0686	0.03
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.20
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.78
ECU	1.5229	1.5418	1.5355

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRECIOUS METALS

PRECIOUS METALS				
GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	413.00	P.M. FIX 410.50
	PARIS	NOON FIX	410.67	ZURICH P.M. 411.16
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	562.10	
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	565.50	
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	127.50	

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The intolerance brigade

WITH ALL due respect, Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu should check his facts before speaking up on as sensitive a matter as the freedom of religious worship in the Jewish state.

Rabbi Eliahu was commenting yesterday morning on the violent disruption of Simhat Tora services held at the community centre of the Baka neighbourhood in Jerusalem last Friday night.

Rabbi Abergil's on-the-spot explanation for the assault was that the women participating in the services were scantily enough clad to qualify as "whores." What he meant was that the women were not dressed in the accepted Orthodox manner; but more fundamentally, that women were not kept — as is the custom in Orthodox synagogues — apart from the men, and allowed to come in contact with the Tora.

That presumably represented gross affront to the religious sensibilities of the Orthodox outsiders. Rabbi Abergil's view of the matter was later upheld by the Rishon Lezion, who suggested that the outsiders were fully within their rights in staging what he termed a "courteous and respectful" protest against the show of disrespect for the Tora.

But Rabbi Eliahu was not content to grant halachic dispensation to the brutal attempt by the hooligans to wrest Tora scrolls from the arms of the Reform celebrants. When queried by a radio reporter about the little matter of freedom of worship, the Sephardi chief rabbi curtly retorted, "There is no freedom of worship."

We have news for the Rishon Lezion. If there truly is no freedom of worship — for Jews, that is — in this land, that is only because the law providing for it is being flagrantly violated to appease the Orthodox rabbinical establishment. The right of the Reform movement to conduct services its own way — without, for one thing, the benefit of a *meitza* separating women from men — was ringingly affirmed, unanimously, by a three-judge panel of the High Court of Justice a full 24 years ago.

The case involved the refusal of the Kfar Shmaryahu local council to rent a municipal hall to a Reform group for religious services. The fear of public disturbance was given by the council as the reason. In the end, the council was enjoined by the high court, citing the Declaration of Independence, not to practise discrimination against Reform Jews. That decision is the law of the land.

That Rabbi Eliahu should wave it away is not entirely surprising. Israel's Orthodoxy, undergoing as it does a creeping process of *haredization*, considers itself the only authentic expression of Judaism, and would rather see Jews go wholly secular than pray and practise in a manner not sanctioned by hallowed tradition.

Nevertheless, it is most deplorable that the hard-line Orthodox approach should be espoused by the Sephardi rabbis, who long distinguished themselves by a far more enlightened attitude than their Ashkenazi colleagues. They, too, it seems, have now succumbed to the *haredi* ethos.

No less regrettable, however, is the fact that the new religious affairs minister, the NRP's Zevulun Hammer, even in voicing disapproval of anti-Reform violence, could only counsel the faithful to try suasion in showing fellow Jews the "proper" way to serve God.

What should Mr. Hammer have said instead? He should have said that Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, said yesterday: that Rabbi Weiman-Kelman's Reform congregation deserves to have its own synagogue built for it in Baka, at public expense, the same as any Orthodox congregations. Anything else, indeed, would be a denial of freedom of worship in this country.

More troops than turf

THE GOVERNMENT must press on with the quest for peace. This will not be an easy nor a simple task. But it must be undertaken, if war is to be avoided. There is no assurance that Arab-Israeli peace will be expanded in the next years. In fact it seems rather unlikely. But even if peace is delayed, the peace process must not be abandoned.

In airing these unexceptionable sentiments during the traditional new foreign minister's meeting with the ministry staff on the ministry lawn yesterday, Shimon Peres neglected to make only one point: that the quest of peace should not become an end in itself, only a means to an end, and that treading diplomatic water in the name of peace is a dangerous occupation. For clearly no peace save a dictated peace has ever been made without mutual concessions. That is certainly true in the case of Israel and the Arabs.

Mr. Peres may have been anxious to avoid what could be interpreted as indirect criticism of the foreign-policy philosophy favoured by his immediate predecessor, the prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Shamir's own two-year stewardship as foreign minister was marked by a protracted, and not entirely unsuccessful, effort to hold up the day of reckoning — the day when this country would be forced to face up to the irreconcilability of the vision of Greater Eretz Yisrael with any realistic hope for peace.

As premier, Mr. Shamir is even better placed to keep his foot on the brakes, with the active assistance, needless to say, of the Arab neighbours themselves. Unfortunately, Mr. Peres has made it unduly difficult for himself to establish the Foreign Ministry as an instrument for the removal of obstacles and the maintenance of the "momentum," such as it may be, of peace. Seemingly ignoring the fact that the little principality that is the Foreign Ministry does not begin to compare to the vastness of his former empire, the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Peres arrived at his post trailing a 15-strong entourage of previous assistants.

Even if physical room can be found for all these able officials — and even that is proving something of a headache — it is somewhat doubtful whether areas of responsibility can be clearly enough carved out for all without having them trample on each other's turf, let alone on the territorial fiefs of the ministry's professional staff. This in itself may prove a supreme test of Mr. Peres's peacemaking statesmanship.

120 reasons for thinking about the Knesset

Shevah Weiss

THE MEMBERS of Israel's 11th Knesset today return to their regular parliamentary duties. The Knesset has completed half of its term of office. Will it reach the end of its scheduled term? Anything seems possible.

The experience of recent years indicates a state of constant crisis and an intrinsic political difficulty in completing a full four-year term. Psycho-political pressures demand short cuts and precipitate action. These may succeed in deluding the public into believing that early elections are a good idea.

The Eighth Knesset was dissolved about six months before the end of its term; the Ninth Knesset four months before it completed its term, and the Tenth a year and a half before its term. Nobody knows how long the present Knesset will last.

Between its summer and winter sessions, the Knesset has a rather long recess. This year's recess started on August 10 and ends today, after two-and-a-half months. There is no significant difference between the recess practices of the Knesset and those of other democratic parliaments. During this last recess special meetings of the plenum were convened.

The agile initiators of these meetings took advantage of an amendment originally proposed by MK Eliazar Granot. It allows 20 MKs to convene a meeting during the recess. Experience has shown that this amendment is irrationally and impetuously exploited to serve the machinations of specific groups.

It would therefore be more fitting to repeal this amendment and to restore order to the House's procedures. On the other hand, the work of Knesset committees during the recess should be institutionalized, and the committees should be invested with additional, modest powers. In fact, committees continue to meet during a recess to carry out their important task of monitoring the executive arm of government. So the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, the Finance, Interior and Labour, and Social Affairs Committees continue to function.

Since its establishment, the Knesset has taken pains to strengthen the work of the plenum, mainly in the areas of attendance and participation of MKs at the plenum meetings. In recent years the idea of electronic voting was raised, and a practical plan exists for its implementation. But there is reason to fear that the parliamentary foxes will try to undermine this proposal, which, if accepted, will put pressure on Knesset members to be present at the plenum; for their absence would become public knowledge, and they would find that unpleasant.

Israeli political parties recently underwent a process of internal democratization, and thousands of members of the central committees of the various parties keep a close watch on the activities of the MKs. It would be very difficult therefore to live with electronic voting and the X-ray effect it would have on the parliamentary scene.

My bet is that this voting system will not be implemented in the near future. If it is, there will probably be an attempt to have several issues voted on in one day, to ease the lot of unenthused plenum-goers. Just before this last recess, the Knesset's computer department published data on the extent of Knesset members' participation in the work of the plenum. The incorruptible computer produced some cold statistics, revealing that in the first two years of the present Knesset some MKs very involved in the work

of the plenum — they participated in debates, asked questions, were busy with ordinary and urgent motions and private members' bills — and some who were less active.

THE COMPUTER report caused quite a shock in the House. It became evident that there are vast differences in the extent of MK's activities. Here are some examples from the first and second years of the Knesset up to its last recess: out of 3,769 initiatives of the following kinds by MKs — oral questions, motions and participation in debates — there were only 15 MKs who participated more than 80 times. They are Mattityahu Peled, Shevah Weiss, Tefik Toubi, Mordechai Virshubski, Yair Tzaban, Geula Cohen, Ran Cohen, Meir Kahane, Yitzhak Artzi, Edna Solodar, Chaima Grossman, Ora Namir, Mordechai Bar-On, Yossi Sarid and Haim Ramon.

There were 28 MKs who participated fewer than 20 times over a

period of two years, including nine who participated in the activity of the plenum fewer than 10 times. The most enthusiastic speakers, who participated more than 50 times in motions for the agenda, questions or private members' bills, were Weiss with 70; Peled with 69; Virshubski with 60; Solodar with 59; Geula Cohen with 54, and Ora Namir with 50.

These figures, like all quantitative information, provide no insight into the quality of this activity, or the breadth of the horizons of the MKs concerned. Of course, these parameters do not lend themselves to mathematical evaluation. If electronic voting is established some Knesset members will increase their activity. However, it is not clear that this would be a positive development; it may be quantity at the expense of quality.

During the past year, 31 no-confidence motions were submitted by small and tiny factions such as Kach, the Democratic Front for Peace and Mapam, which have no chance of having such motions adopted. The exaggerated use of the no-confidence motion has deprived it of its original significance, so that it is seldom taken seriously.

The abuse was intensified in the second year of the current Knesset. There were 16 no-confidence motions in the first year, and 31 in the second. The total 47 no-confidence motions were initiated by those who represent no more than four or five per cent of the electorate. The trend is expected to continue during the second half of this Knesset, when factions such as the Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam and perhaps the Democratic Front for Peace and the Progressive List for Peace may try to

embarrass the Labour Party as a partner in a government under Yitzhak Shamir.

In effect, the Knesset suffers from over-legislation. During the first year of the 11th Knesset 71 bills were passed into law, while 48 were passed into law during the second year. A total of 119 laws in half a term! Some were amendments to existing laws, some were "technical" laws concerning the adaptation of existing legislation to the new economic policy and some were constitutional changes.

The problem of the democratic regime is not related to producing a legislative surplus, but to the ability to implement existing legislation. Therefore it is important to make the following changes in parliamentary policy: attached to every proposed bill of law should be an estimate of its implementation costs, and the MK promoting the bill should be obliged to indicate concrete sources for financing implementation. The thousands of existing laws should be re-examined with a view to cancelling those no longer relevant or necessary, and it should be more difficult to pass new legislation initiated by the government or privately, by MKs.

FOR THE period of the Eleventh Knesset, the government is based on a broad coalition of more than 90 MKs, while the opposition numbers less than 30. Nevertheless, out of the aforementioned 3,769 initiatives by Knesset members who are not ministers or deputy ministers, the opposition MKs took a very active part with 1,599 of the total, as against the 2,170 from the coalition. And this despite the opposition's comprising less than a quarter of the Knesset.

No one limits its activity, and it certainly dominates the agenda. For example, out of 882 motions for the agenda that were presented during the first two years of the 11th Knesset, 431 were from the opposition and 451 from the coalition members. Almost half of the parliamentary initiatives were from the opposition. The submission of an urgent motion for the agenda must be approved by the Speaker of the Knesset and Deputies, and their decision may be appealed before the Knesset House committee.

Within this committee, and concerning the Speaker and Deputies, the coalition has a clear majority. And yet this majority does not block initiatives from the opposition. No claims of "dictatorship by the majority" could be made against Israel's Knesset.

This splintered opposition, composed of eight factions — Mapam with six MKs, Tehiya with five; the Citizens' Rights Movement with four; the Democratic Front for Peace, with four; the Progressive List for Peace with two; and Kach, Tami and Poalei Agudat Yisrael with one MK each — a total of 24 MKs, that is, 20 per cent of the Knesset, has very sophisticated and intensive relations with the print, electronic and state media, and manages to focus considerable public attention on itself.

Israel's electoral system, the most liberal in the democratic world, allows the inclusion in the Knesset of very small lists — it is sufficient to receive 1 per cent of the votes. In other democratic countries these tiny lists would have to make do with Hyde Park rhetoric and be unrepresented in parliament.

In Israel there is a daily festival of the opposition, during which the sharpest protests are expressed. Are today's protests tomorrow's programmes? Who knows? Or might the parliamentary fragmentation and the culture of polarization endanger Israeli parliamentarism and Israeli society itself?

The writer is a professor of political science at Haifa University and a Labour MK.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

ACTION NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Moshe Kohn's analysis of the roles played by guilt and blame in our society which appeared in your *Argument* page on October 10 was stunning in its brilliance. It was the most deeply considered and lucid presentation I have yet encountered in an Israeli newspaper.

Yet, after so detailed a thesis is presented, Moshe Kohn's suggestion for action is conspicuously platitudinous. He writes: "Perhaps we can begin our return by spending less time and energy pitying ourselves and more on seeing what bothers our fellows and finding ways of helping them."

The "perhaps" sounds wishy-washy. And "finding ways" is entirely too non-committal. "...What bothers our fellows" is so all encompassing that it is a meaningless phrase.

The members of society as intelligent as Mr. Kohn see the pressing need of our society for sane and wise guidance. My recommendation to Mr. Kohn and others of his intellectual ilk is to harness their cerebral energy and use it to galvanize the intellectuals into activities with a clear sense of purpose.

DOREEN BELL-DOTAN
Kfar Hahoresh.

TORA CENTRE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — During my recent trip to Israel, I happened to visit the Tora Centre on Strass Street in Jerusalem. This was a most exhilarating experience. After that first visit, I returned on a number of occasions and I always found it a worthwhile trip. Lectures (in English) are given free of charge mornings, afternoons and evenings. I was impressed by the variety of topics from which one could choose. Truly something for everyone. And everyone is made to feel welcome.

I would like to congratulate the young people at the Tora Centre for the wonderful job they do in bringing together Jews from all over the world to enrich their lives through learning about our heritage. This centre is sponsored by the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America.

CHANA SHARESTEIN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONTROVERSIAL PLAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I refer to Naomi Doudai's theatre review of October 10 "Lesbian Love and Death".

I much admire her discerning taste in theatre as indicated by her high regard for *Keritya* and *Kama Tzipor Boded al Gag* and quite agree that the topics touched upon are a relevant part of the social scheme and particularly a female's grim reality in a patriarchal society.

However, Ms. Doudai then goes on to deny a whole dimension of selfhood by shunning the importance of *The Last Summer* recently seen on our local stages.

The fact that the story line is rather melodramatic cannot be argued. *Torch Song Trilogy*, which appeared in Hebrew here last year, also dealt with homosexuality and was much finer drama. But it would be to Ms. Doudai's credit to realize that seeing these plays on-stage means a great deal to every homosexual. It reaffirms our existence, a fact that people like this reviewer try hard to negate.

In her review, Ms. Doudai asks "why does a team of competent and dedicated actresses devote itself to a theme so remote from our reality?" The "our" is pure insight to a lot of people, first of all, but the answer to the question is that the actresses did their homework and represented a segment of humanity that is not free to be. It is theatre's job, not only to entertain, but also to comment on the social condition and those who suffer from it.

What Ms. Doudai calls "sensationalism" is a small part of the pathos every homosexual knows and lives with daily. It cannot recognize my reality, which is that I cannot sign this letter without running the risk of losing my job, ruining my career, being separated from my children, and alienating family and friends who otherwise find me quite a nice person. Was Ms. Doudai not listening to the dialogue or did I see a much better performance?

The tension is not putting homosexuality onstage or trying to imagine what we do in bed. The sensation is what a powerful, paranoid, and self-hating society can and will do to abrogate its minorities, the parts of itself with which it cannot deal.

B.A.K.
(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem.

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POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. POPE John Paul's appeal for a world-wide 24-hour truce today has also received the blessing of Israel's cabinet.

The pope had no incentive to examine Israel's government archives. But Mr. Shamir and his colleagues might well have done so. They would have discovered a speech at the UN by Abba Eban, dated September 19, 1969, in which the then foreign minister, representing Israel policy, said: "I suggest that United Nations Day which falls on October 24 should this year be proclaimed as a day of universal cease-fire."

"On that day armed action should be halted all over the world, in Vietnam and in Nigeria... in all parts of Africa and across all the cease-fire lines in the Middle East."

"When all the guns are silent, the leaders of nations will be able, in that solemn and unparalleled tranquility, to hear the urgent voice of mankind yearning for a world of peace... Once a moment of serenity has for the first time been lived universally across the world, there may be a reluctance to give it up; and the hard, long, indispensable road towards negotiated settlements can be taken everywhere without the savage discord of bombs and shells."